

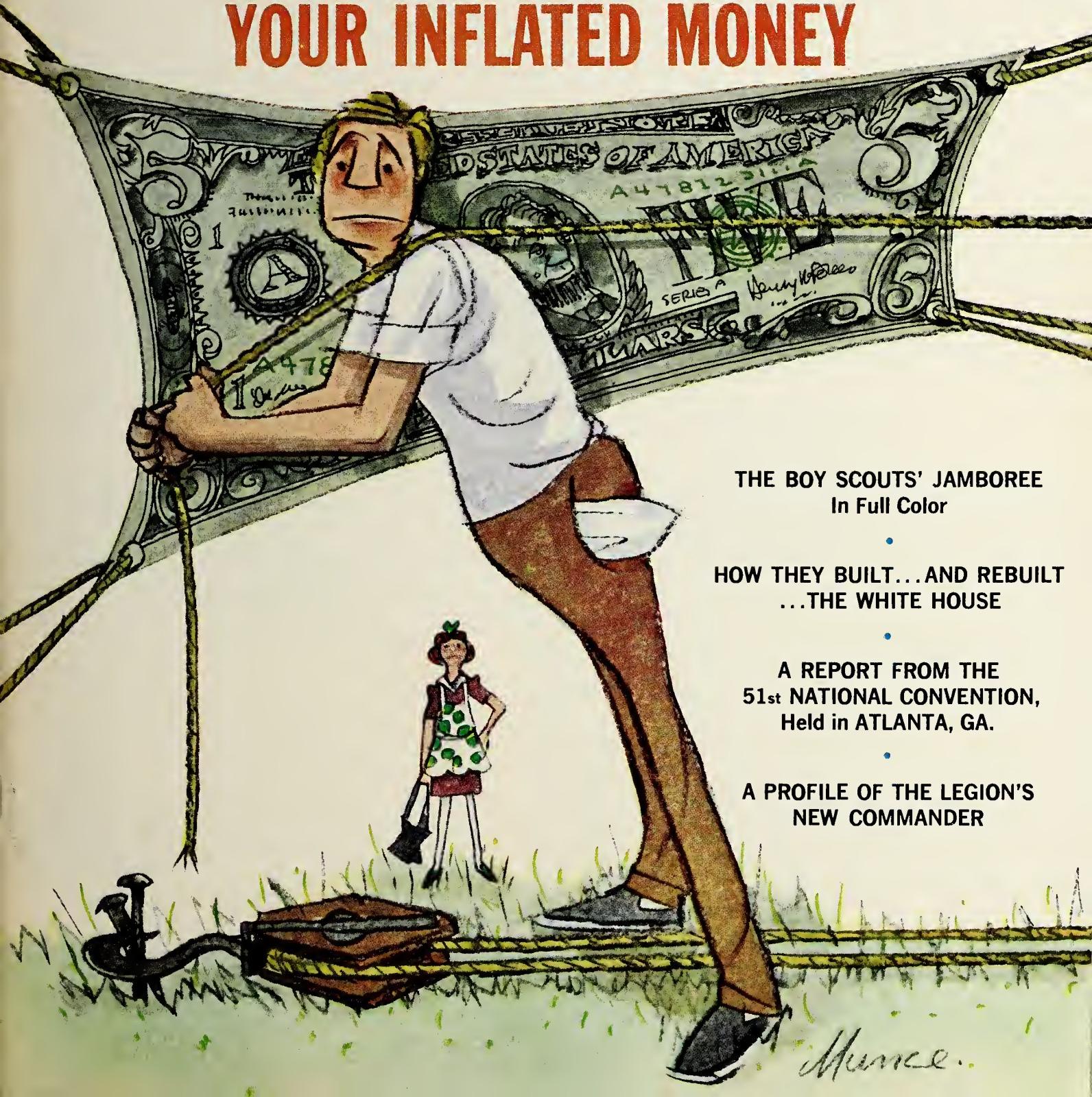
THE AMERICAN

20c OCTOBER 1969

LEGION

MAGAZINE

HOW TO STRETCH YOUR INFLATED MONEY



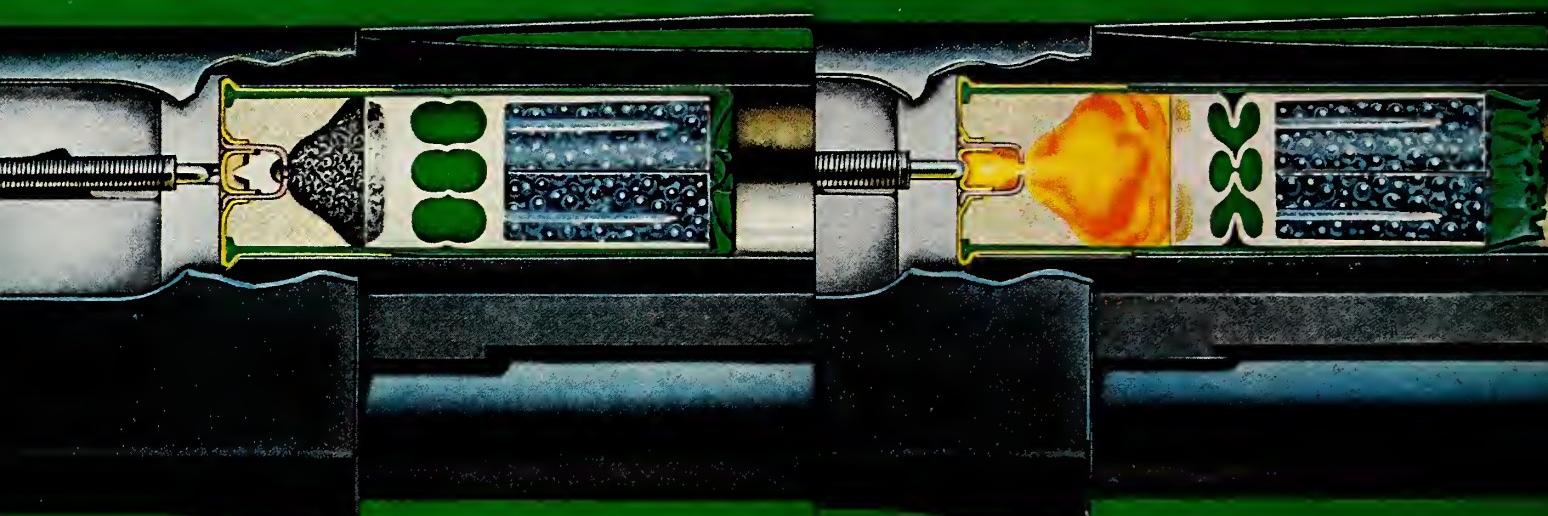
THE BOY SCOUTS' JAMBOREE
In Full Color

•
HOW THEY BUILT... AND REBUILT
...THE WHITE HOUSE

•
A REPORT FROM THE
51st NATIONAL CONVENTION,
Held in ATLANTA, GA.

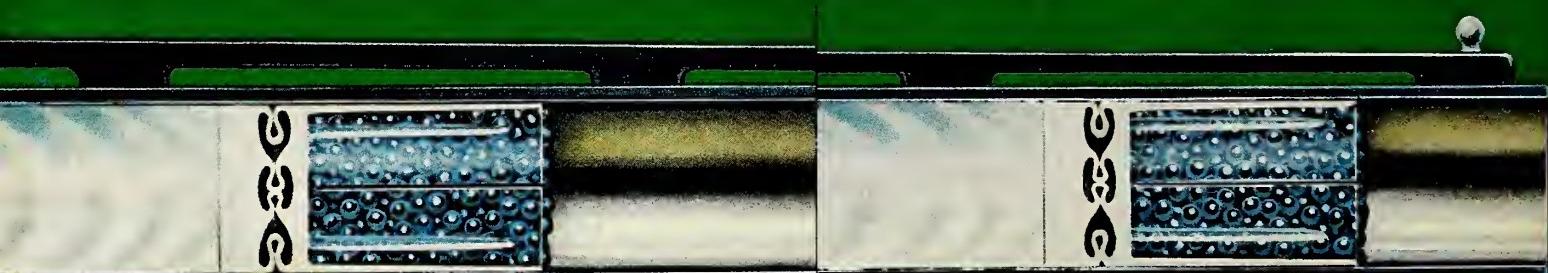
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A PROFILE OF THE LEGION'S
NEW COMMANDER

5 milliseconds in the life of a "Power Piston"® wad.



1 This is what the "Power Piston" one-piece wad (loaded in a Remington Express plastic shell) looks like from the time it leaves the factory until you pull the trigger.

2 Right after firing. The built-in shock absorber in the "Power Piston" compresses and absorbs the initial impact of the explosion, so the shot won't be crunched together.



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For some time we've been telling you that Remington and Peters shells with "Power Piston" wads shoot harder, keep your barrel clean longer and put up to 10% more shot in the pattern. But let's face it—you were taking our word for something you couldn't see. And while you may have noticed an improvement in your shooting, it was just as easy to give the credit to your new shotgun or just plain luck.

That's why this little demonstration. We feel that if we can show you what a "Power Piston" does you'll have more confidence in our shells. Also we can clear up a common misunderstanding. The "Power Piston" does not make the pattern smaller. It just puts more pellets into it by eliminating "flyers"—flattened shot that goes wild. No matter what gauge you shoot—12, 16, 20 or 28. And that's a fact.

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS

› TO THE EDITOR <



The Death Valley Test.

Some of the guys at our advertising agency wanted to find out for themselves if our Better Pouch is as good as we say. So they buried one—in the middle of the desert. Then five months later they dug it up. And smoked the still-fresh pipe tobacco inside! How did it stay fresh so long? The pouch is sealed. Air-tight. Nothing gets in or out. But don't you take our word for it either. Get a FREE pouch of Kentucky Club Mixture and see for yourself. Just send us the coupon, and an empty pouch of what you're now smoking (any brand but ours). And get a fresh start with our Better Pouch.

FREE OFFER TO PIPE SMOKERS

Mail to: Fresh Tobacco, Box R
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

Gentlemen: Here's my ordinary pouch. Now I'd like to try a full-size package of Kentucky Club Mixture with that sealed-in freshness you promise.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Offer good in U.S.A. only, and expires January 31, 1970. Sorry, only one to a customer.



Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE CENSUS RUCKUS

SIR: I read with great interest Vernon Louviere's article, "The Ruckus Over the Census" (July). It is a commendably even-handed treatment of a matter that has not always been discussed with such objectivity and accuracy.

There are, however, two references in the article that are not correct. The author states that the reporting of Social Security numbers has recently become a requirement on census forms. Although an early test version did carry this item, it was subsequently dropped.

The article also states that the Senate last year passed a bill that would have eliminated penalties for not answering census questions and would have reduced the census to only a head count. Actually, the bill referred to would have eliminated an alternative imprisonment penalty but would have retained the penalty of a fine for willful failure to answer the questions, and had no reference to the selection of questions to be included in the census.

ROBERT F. DRURY, Acting Director
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

THE PORNOGRAPHY PROBLEM

SIR: Author O.K. Armstrong's article, "The Problems of Pornography" (August) is a most timely, informative and hard-hitting article. Thank you for publishing such a necessary report.

NICHOLAS HOBER
Rochester, N.Y.

SIR: The problems of pornography are indeed many. In Everett, citizens of a volunteer mayoral commission, a cross segment of the community, have been fighting this erosion for over four years. We believe our approach is practical and advantageous because (1) it is sponsored by the city government; (2) it makes legal and police assistance available; and (3) it reflects the concern of the community.

HENRY E. SHERIDAN
Everett, Mass.

THE STANLEY STEAMERS

SIR: The article, "The Steam-Driven Automobile in America" (August) by Lyman Nash, recalled to mind a stock issue for 50,000 shares that came out



We shave Bernie. We can shave you.

The Norelco Tripleheader is for guys like Bernie. For guys who are proud of their beards. Who think their beards are as tough as they come.

Of course, Bernie had some pretty stiff arguments against electric shaving at first.

He'd show you his beard. Tell you there was obviously only one way to shave a beard like his. With a blade.

You could tell him that an independent lab proved the Norelco shaves as close as a leading stainless blade in 2 out of 3 shaves. But he had an answer ready: "Sure,

maybe...but not on a really tough beard like mine."

Well, we finally got Bernie to face up to the Norelco Tripleheader. Instead of just talking big.

When it was over, Bernie took it pretty hard. But he was man enough to admit that the Tripleheader could match shaves with a blade on any beard—even a beard like his.

You see, the Norelco Tripleheader's got floating heads that fit the curves of a man's face. And inside those floating heads are 18 self-sharpening blades that shave

close and smooth every day. The Norelco unique rotary action keeps the blades sharp while it strokes off whiskers. Every time you shave.

And besides that, the Tripleheader has a pop-out trimmer. Plus flip-top cleaning.

Bernie's beard was tough. As tough as they come. But so's Norelco. It's even tough enough for a beard like yours.



Norelco®

Even on a beard like yours.

The Lazy Pipe Tobacco

Don't ever try to rush through a pipeful of Bond Street. It can't be done. Because this rich-tasting combination of plugs and flakes is specially blended to burn slow and even. You can do a good deal of sightseeing in a strange city while a single pipeful is burning its slow and lazy way to the bottom of the bowl. You'll enjoy the gentle taste of Bond Street (and chances are quite good that a passing cab driver or two will have a complimentary word for its incomparable aroma).

*Lights easy—
takes its own good
time about burning.*



CONTINUED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

in the late 30's at \$1.00 per share in an attempt to rejuvenate or refinance an effort to produce some automobiles at that time. All the stock was sold; unfortunately, the idea didn't quite jell.

WILLIAM L. KNECHTEL
Mt. Prospect, Ill.

ATTN: CREW AND PATIENTS, U.S.S. SOLACE

SIR: I am preparing a book on the story of the hospital ship, U.S.S. Solace and would like to hear from crew and patients alike who were on her from her commissioning prior to Pearl Harbor to her decommissioning after WW2.

U.S.S. Solace (AH-5) "Memoirs"
c/o ENSIGN H. C. 'PAT' DALY, MSC,
USN-Ret.
1951-28th Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94116

RELIABLE NEWS

SIR: I would like to congratulate Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond for their article, "How Reliable Is Our News?" (June). As a young American and serviceman, I may possibly take more offense than most from the distorted way our media presents much of the news.

I applaud them for their denouncements of the pessimists who are ready to give up our country as lost, often influenced by unreliable news reporting.

I hope I am only one of many who believe that America is not so far gone and that, though much around us is wrong, certainly much is also right. Possibly it is simply fashionable at present to downgrade America, and hopefully the fashion will lose its popularity as quickly as most others do; and hopefully the news media will begin to discourage the fashion instead of encouraging it.

THOMAS L. CULBERTSON
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

AUSTRALIA'S CORAL SEA DAY, 1970

SIR: Every year, in all the capital cities of Australia, from May 4-10, "Coral Sea Day" is celebrated. As you know, this was the battle in which Americans and Australians joined forces to stop a possible Japanese attack on Australia. Parades, luncheons and dinners are held; a Coral Sea Ball highlights the social functions and there is a veterans reunion.

The Australian-American Association is the organizer of the Coral Sea Day celebrations, and our group and other veterans associations, assist.

If any American veterans—particularly those who passed through Australia during WW2—are interested in visiting us during our 1970 festivities, they can get additional information from the undersigned.

JOE BRADSHAW, Nat'l President,
American Ex-Servicemen's Ass'n of
Australia
270 Rae Street
North Fitzroy—3068
Melbourne, Australia



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\$400 or more per week
in your spare time . . .**



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Stanley Holton, of Vermont, active Legion Member and successful motel operator, has found a tremendous, new second income with the Foosball Competitive Sportsystem Program . . . and you can, too.

Here's how you start . . .

If your favorite Bowling Alley, Billiard Hall or Tavern does not have FOOSBALL, there are your first three locations! And the rest are just as easy. In fact, FOOSBALL will catch on so fast, locations will start calling you . . . because FOOSBALL is perfect for every pool hall, bowling alley, tavern, legion hall, snack shop, campus spot, union halls . . . the list of locations is endless.

So easy to demonstrate . . .

it's fun . . .

All you have to do is visit the locations during the fun hours. Show people how to play FOOSBALL. They love it . . . men and women! At once, everyone wants to play. Competition builds up among the players. From then on, all you do is collect your money from the cash box and split it with the location owner.

FOOSBALL works full time.

You work part time!

FOOSBALL continues to work for you every day . . . all day and night. You make big money even when you're off for a few days or on vacation. Your earnings continue to build whether you're on the spot or not. And, you buy more FOOSBALL units from your earnings to pyramid your money into your own spare time fortune. FOOSBALL gets you off the "so many calls per hour" grind.

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We help you every step . . .

From the very beginning, our FREE illustrated, proved sales manual, sound movies, banners and advertising materials, will guide you step by step to fabulous success with FOOSBALL. We show you how to get locations . . . how to install . . . how to promote . . . how to make one location lead to another and another.

We even help you with financing through your local bank. In addition, you will receive our FREE monthly Dealer NEWSLETTER to give you all the latest news on FOOSBALL. Follow our proved step-by-step program and you cannot miss.

FREE SPECIAL OFFER

Now . . . get a free promotion kit with every unit of your initial order.



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Be a business man . . . not a service man . . .

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No competition . . .

There's nothing like FOOSBALL for excitement and for profit . . . so you have no competition. If you're really ready for a business of your own . . . either full or part time . . . get all the facts about the most perfect money-making opportunity in fifty years.

Foosball Competitive Sportsystem

Div-American Youth Marketing Corp.
Dept. AL-10-69
Alms Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206



(Since no one will visit you, it is imperative that you include your phone number in the coupon so we can call you long distance.)

Yes, I'm interested in part time full time sales. Send me all the facts on my FOOSBALL FORTUNE . . . FAST.

My occupation now is . . .

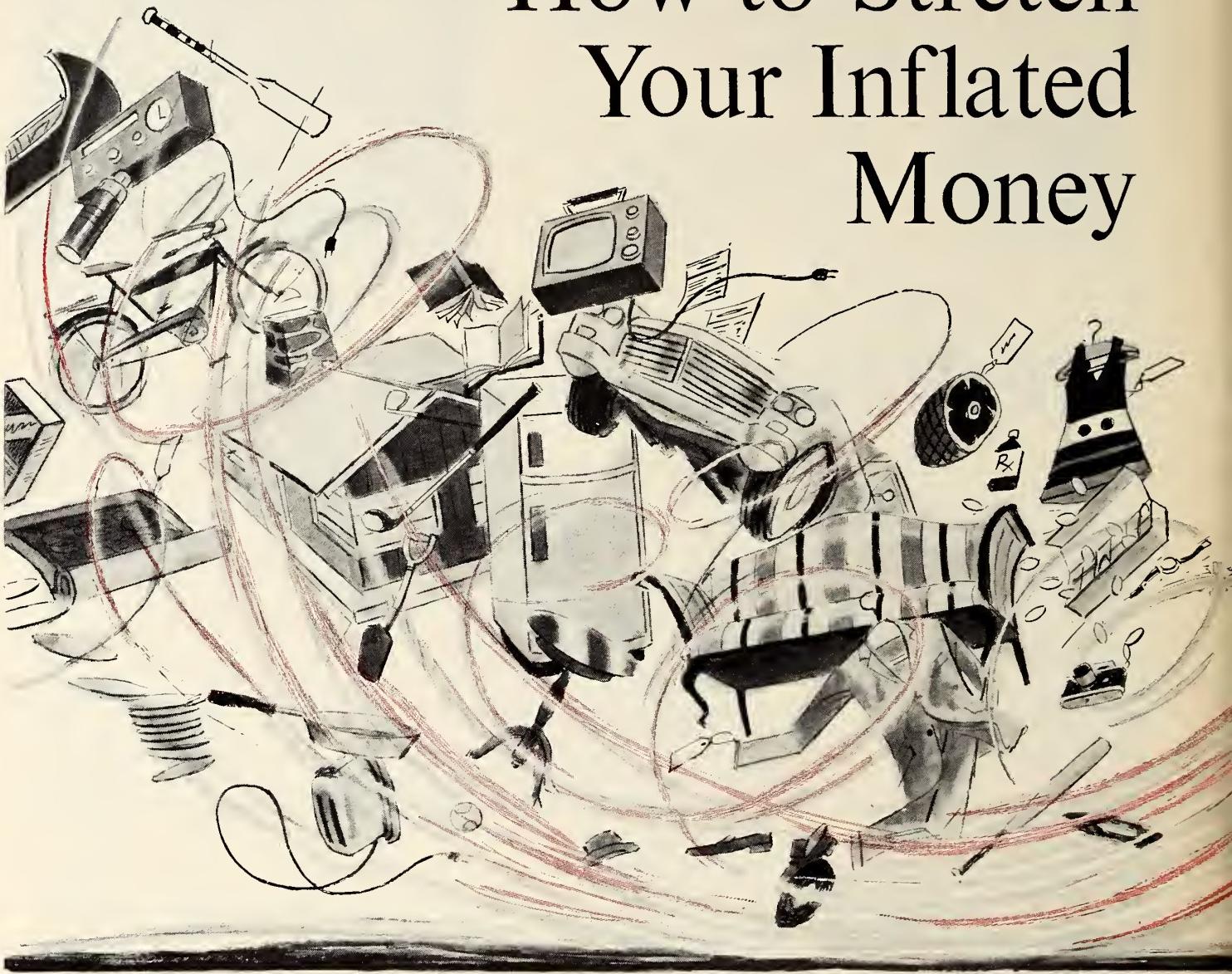
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How to Stretch Your Inflated Money



By LESTER DAVID

IF YOU ARE AN average American, you never had it so good—or so bad. You are probably taking home more money than ever before, but the greenbacks are flying out of your hands faster than ever.

The villain, as if you didn't know, is inflation. We see lots of money, but we don't really have it. It just passes through. Prices are proving that they can win the high jump championship over wages, hands down.

They talk about the Cost of Living Index having risen about 25%, but we all know many items that have risen 100%, 200% and 300% in from three to ten years.

More than once, recently, labor unions have voted down contracts negotiated by their leaders that included 33% pay increases! That reflects the vicious

circle we're in. Unions demand so much more because their members' living costs rise so fast. When they get it, that makes more inflation. It's the same with business. The prices they ask seem outrageous. But their costs are soaring just like yours and mine.

Labor and business both have the same defense. If the other guy keeps asking for so much more, then we have to have it too. To stay in the same place is like slipping backwards rapidly.

Wouldn't it be nice if we could find someone who could take the lead against inflation without thereby losing money?

There is someone. It's you, the consumer, if you're game. And you can come out ahead on the deal. I mean make yourself a bundle.

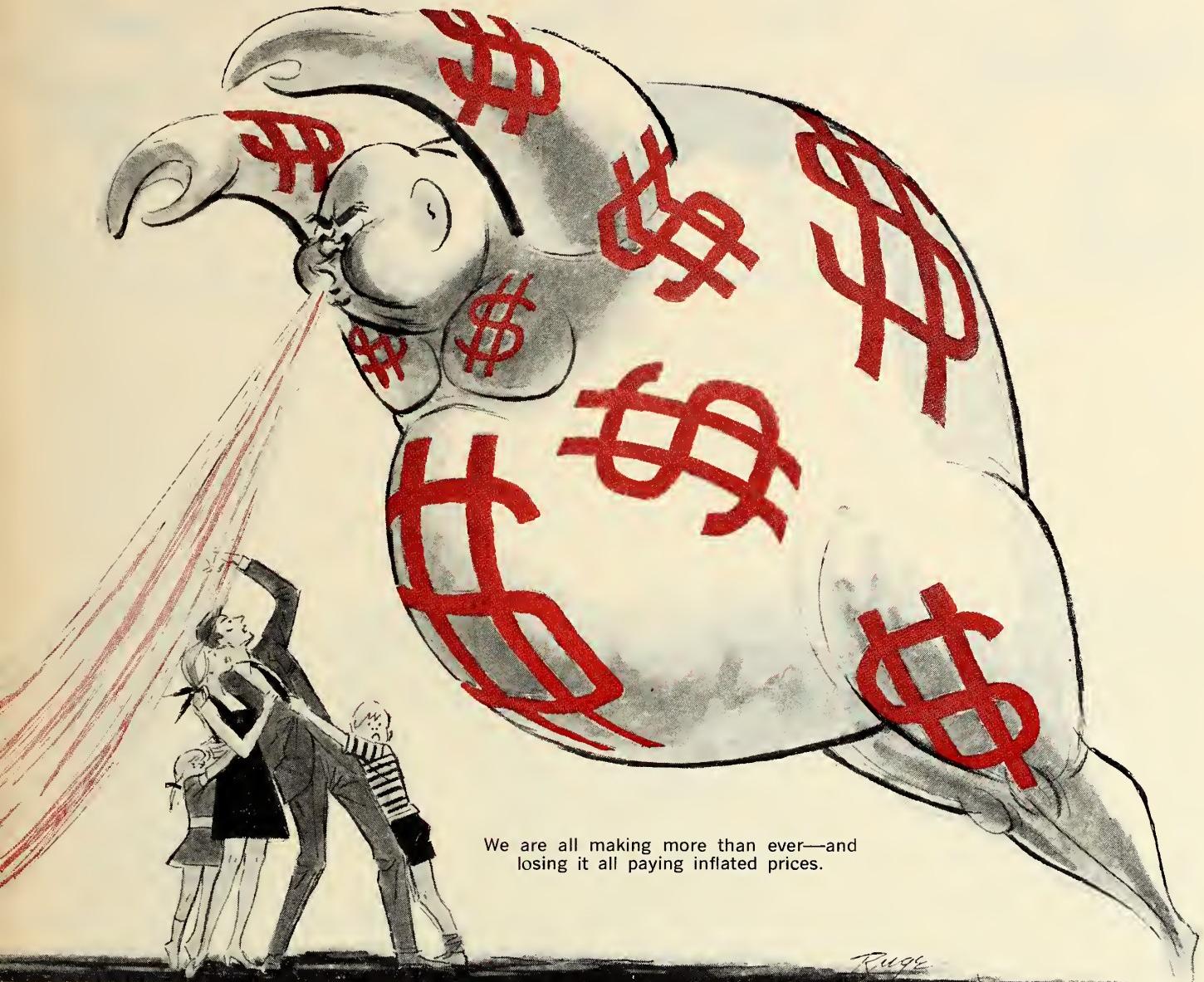
You wouldn't have to do much that's new. Chiefly all you have to do to start putting the brakes on inflation—and lining your pockets at the same time—is

to go back to a lot that is so old it's been too much forgotten.

Back in the Depression we all watched the pennies. We shopped smart, compared prices, didn't buy what we didn't need, took advantage of bargains, made do with what still served us well. We learned to be our own repairmen, painters, plumbers and so on, where we could. It wasn't by choice. We had so little money, that was the only way we could make out. Yet life itself wasn't always too bad except for those who were wholly or largely unemployed—which is not the problem today. What was bad, chiefly, was the worry about where the next cent was coming from. There was a lot of satisfaction in the artful ways that we learned to stretch our dollars and fix or make our own things.

Today, if we'd do the same with our much higher incomes, we'd *make* money. For instance, I know a mail-order house

Unlike either labor or management, you can stop the inflation and make money at it.



We are all making more than ever—and
losing it all paying inflated prices.

that sells good-looking, good-wearing men's dress shoes in the neighborhood of \$8. Don't ask me how, and you've got to watch this. I can't speak for all mail-order houses. Now my usual shoe store sells good men's dress shoes for about \$27—and that's no more than the going rate. When you buy the \$8 shoes that you have tested and know are good, nobody need tell you that you are \$19 ahead of where you'd be if you bought the \$27 shoes instead. But today, a penny saved is always *more* than a penny earned. What you save is tax free. To show you what I mean, suppose you are in the 20% tax bracket. (No matter which bracket, the same principle will be true.) If you bought the \$27 shoes, what would you have to do to end up with an extra \$19? You could moonlight to earn it. But in order to keep \$19 of extra money earned, after federal taxes alone, you'd have to earn \$23.75. So saving \$19

by smart shopping is, in this case, the same as working for \$23.75. If you work under a state or city income tax, \$19 saved is even more than \$23.75 earned, whether you save it all on one purchase or a few dollars at a time.

Today, saving what you've already earned beats working for pay! And by a lot.

Here's a fantastic example of that on a big expense. A friend of mine, who's 58 and putting on weight, got a bid of \$1,200 to paint his house. It needed several coats, as he wanted to cover old red with white. He decided to do it himself, painting a little every day after coming home from work in the spring. Halfway up his first ladder-climb, he decided he was too old and fat for that kind of thing anymore. He went to Sears Roebuck and bought a latex paint applicator, a little pad that screws into a mop handle. Standing on the ground, he

painted all that the mop handle could reach. He added a vacuum-cleaner tube to the mop handle and painted another tier. He added an old hoe handle to the vacuum-cleaner tube for the next tier, then another vacuum-cleaner tube, and so on. He went into the house and removed the windows to reach out carefully and paint the trim around them. He kept that up until he'd painted the whole house from below or inside. Three coats, pure white with red trim.

The job cost him \$92 in materials, chiefly latex paint and new applicator pads. He says the work was good for him, and safe, and a great show for the neighbors—particularly when he was rubbing in latex paint with a 20-foot-long handle as he stood on his rear terrace. For the very apex, 29 feet high, he built a three-foot platform out of old two-by-fours to stand on. He happily wore out some painting pads fast by forc-



CONTINUED How to Stretch Your Inflated Money

ing them into difficult-to-get-into corners high up. Why not? When he had the house all painted he still had \$1,108 of the \$1,200 he'd have paid to have it done. This fellow was then in the 30% tax bracket. The only way he could have ended up \$1,108 ahead after paying \$1,200 for the job would have been to get extra work. In order to keep \$1,108 after federal taxes, he'd have to earn \$1,582.85. So that's what he really gained—\$382.85 more than the painters' bid, after paying for all materials. He said he spent about 30 hours on the job, so he was earning a little better than \$52 an hour. The executive job that put him in the 30% tax bracket paid him a salary that works out to about \$12 an hour.

If you get the basic message, it is that the sunny side of inflation works this way: the more things cost, the bigger the payoff to you for finding ways to cut or eliminate costs, be they dimes or dollars. Seems obvious, but we haven't all been paying much attention to the extra riches to be found in being a pinch-penny at a time of high wages and high prices.

There are some authorities who have been trying to get this across for some time now. Some, like Edith Taittonen, are moved by a desire to help people meet high costs. As director of home economic services for the non-profit Community Service Society of New York, she's fond of pointing out many ways by which families could be \$1,000 or \$2,000 richer every year on the same money—by being a little sharper in their buying, taking a second look at waste around the home and things like that.

Others see the thrifty-conscious consumer as the only fellow who can slow down inflation and *make a profit out of it*, hence the only one with a real motive—if he but saw it—to take the lead. In this school is Dr. Martin R. Gainsbrough, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, who points out that wise and sharp family spending (and non-spending) will check inflation.

The Household Finance Corp. is a

national, small loan firm whose smart public relations stand is that it will be glad to lend if you need to borrow, but it would prefer that you didn't need to borrow. It lives up to this posture by publishing money-saving advice through its Money Management Institute.

These, and others, are constantly giv-

Today, do-it-yourself pays more handsomely than

go to the store, says Miss Taittonen, buy what you went to buy and come home. Period. If you saw something that you suddenly wanted desperately, allow a cooling-off period of a couple of days, no matter if it's a 50¢ or \$10 item (those half-dollars add up). If you still feel you need it days later, go back and buy it. The experts say that if you do this, it will be like getting a tax-free raise in pay by the end of a year.



We don't have our earnings. They just pass through.

ing hints on how you can shop and plan more wisely and thus get dollars ahead instead of running into debt. The question is, among all of us who are shedding tears over high costs these days, is anybody listening?

Miss Taittonen cites impulse-buying as a habit it would pay you richly to break. By definition, impulse-buying is buying something on the spot that you didn't feel a need for until you saw it. We've fallen into such impulse-buying habits that it's a stupid merchant who doesn't keep the traps baited. When you

Miss Taittonen points out that men are worse impulse buyers than women, and on the average the family will gain if hubby stays home while the Mrs. goes to the supermarket. Further, the traps are baited for the kids to set up a howl for this and that, if they go to market with mother. So it's money in the bank for the family that can arrange to have papa baby-sit with the kids while mama's at the market.

Whether you can actually plan all your shopping may depend on your ability to discipline yourself to learn



ever—if you don't make it an expensive hobby.

smart shopping and stick to it. The Money Management Institute (which has behind it the experience of Household Finance with its customers who find themselves having to borrow) insists that planned shopping pays off both in saving substantial amounts of cash, and in getting better value for what you spend. Planning begins with writing a list, at home, of what you are going to buy, and not buying anything else. A second step is to strike off the list everything you simply want, and to leave on it the things you need. Then, as with impulse buying, if you keep wanting the things you struck off, don't rule them out, defer them for a while. Your experience will be that you *will* finally buy some of them, but after a few days your "need" for others will have dissipated. That way you'll have the cash instead of the thing you didn't really want so badly after all. To see if this could save you money at no real loss of desirable things, you might look in all the closets and corners of your home right now for things you once bought that are just sitting there. How many of them would you now be glad to swap for what you paid for them?

And can you recall things that you ate or otherwise consumed or threw out, that you didn't really need at the time, for which you are no happier today? I'd hate to have everyone send me the list he could compile.

We can all save enormously on food, which now costs so much, without any sacrifice but that of using care in buying. Recently, a New York housewife came home with chicken, coffee, potatoes, lettuce, frankfurters and pork chops for which she paid \$8.43. In her neighborhood, that very day, those items were on sale, in the quantities she bought, for \$6.21.

Trouble is, we snap our fingers at a pitiful little saving of \$2.22 in the daily shopping. But it is easy to save that much, and much more, by smart shopping for daily needs, and \$2.22 saved a day comes to \$810.30, tax free, in 365 days. Man, what a color TV or a family vacation you could buy with that.

Funny thing is, the merchants aren't

trying to keep you from bargain shopping. Food sales—or specials—go on all the time, and the sellers publicize them in newspapers and drop circulars on your doorstep shouting about them. On a given day, when beef rib roast was going for \$1 to \$1.05 a pound in my neighborhood, one supermarket had it on special at 69¢, oranges were offered at about 10¢ a dozen off the going price.

zooming cost of meat. Meat eats. It eats about 25% of all we pay for food. We don't need it every day. A friend of mine keeps telling his wife that steak tastes better if he only has it once a week, instead of the four or five times that she serves it. He says all the luxury goes out of the taste when it's common fare.

There's an annual up-and-down swing to the prices of various meats, and you



Impulse buying costs you plenty in items you seldom need. If you wait three days before buying something you wanted only when you saw it, you'll end up ahead.

chuck roast 9¢ off a pound, and canned goods at various savings. You could compare the prices. This isn't news at all. The news, if anyone would bother to report it, was all the people in the other stores paying the going rate instead of following the specials, and then coming home and crying about prices. Miss Taittonen says that following food sales closely can save you 20% to 40% of the food budget without giving up anything! And that's the biggest part of most family budgets.

There's a whole system for paring the

can save and still eat well by only really indulging in them at the seasonal low. Beef is usually lowest in February and March, pork from November through February. Nearly all lamb cuts are cheaper from January through March. Veal shoots up in June and July, takes a dip in October and November. It's up again in the winter months, but tumbles in the spring, just when beef and pork are going up again. Obviously, winter is the best time for most meats. That makes summer the best time to use cheaper substitutes.

CONTINUED How to Stretch Your Inflated Money

The Department of Agriculture can tell you a lot more about buying meat. You get the same nutrition from virtually all equal-sized cuts of lean meat, whether it's filet mignon, hamburger or chuck roast. The extra you pay for the finer cuts is for the nice taste and easy chewing. Price-per-pound is misleading,

and peanut butter are good meat alternatives "especially when you include milk in the same meal," notes the New York State Extension Institute. And instead of adding eggs and cheese to meat in the family fare, you are dollars ahead if you let them substitute for meat now and then. They have the essential protein value of meat.

Those wonderful prepared foods all cost more than foods you prepare yourself. Fresh potatoes that you peel yourself cost less than half as much as instant, mashed spuds. Packaged and frozen potatoes, cut to make hash browns, are about three times the cost of fresh potatoes that you must peel and cook. Prepared potatoes for French fries are a little more.

Frozen au gratin potatoes are about seven times the cost of fresh potatoes, and prepared potato dumplings are almost eight times what the unprepared spuds come to. Frozen whole peeled white potatoes and frozen stuffed baked potatoes are respectively about four times and six times the cost of just potatoes. Of course that has to be true in a general way for all the other prepared foods, too. You aren't buying food, you are buying convenience—and of course you like it. But \$657 worth of convenience a year? That's what the Department of Agriculture says is the difference between the average four-person family using *all* convenience foods, and using none.

But for goodness sake, don't scrimp, and swelter in the kitchen to the point where the family is falling apart—or you may find that a divorce costs more than TV dinners. Miss Taittonen points out that there's real value in making life easier by indulging in convenience foods in moderation. But she notes that "we have found that use of these convenience foods is one of the main reasons why (family) food bills are so high." Use them, but don't go overboard on them, is her advice.

Today, adults are paying money to take courses in all kinds of things just to know more. Many of these studies pay back in satisfaction only. If you apply yourself, you can study bargain hunting without paying tuition, and get both satisfaction and cash as a reward for being a bargain expert. Advertised bargains can reward you or stick you. Here are a few tips from experts.

- So many things regularly go on sale at certain times of the year that you can, if you will, make substantial savings by laying these things in on schedule instead of when the spirit moves you. Here's a calendar of fairly traditional sale months:

January and August. White goods,

such as bed linen, towels and blankets. Many stores have sales on resort wear in January.

July. Shoes and regular clearance of beach wear and summer clothing.

February and August. Furniture and housewares. Carpets are generally on sale in August.

April. All kinds of supplies needed for spring cleaning; underwear and lingerie.

April and early May. Excellent time to get bargains in air-conditioners and fans.

- At a sale, the best choice of merchandise is always found at the beginning. Get there as early as possible.

- If you buy high-fashion clothing items at "big savings," there's the danger that they were put on sale because they were going out of style. In such things as clothing, where style may be important to you, an out-of-style garment cheap is no bargain at all. On the other hand, if you want a product for its intrinsic worth, you can often pick up something brand new at a good price because it's going out of style. This happens, for instance, with high-priced cameras when the line is being discontinued for a newer model. The old models still on dealers shelves are as good as they ever were, but must go at reduced prices.

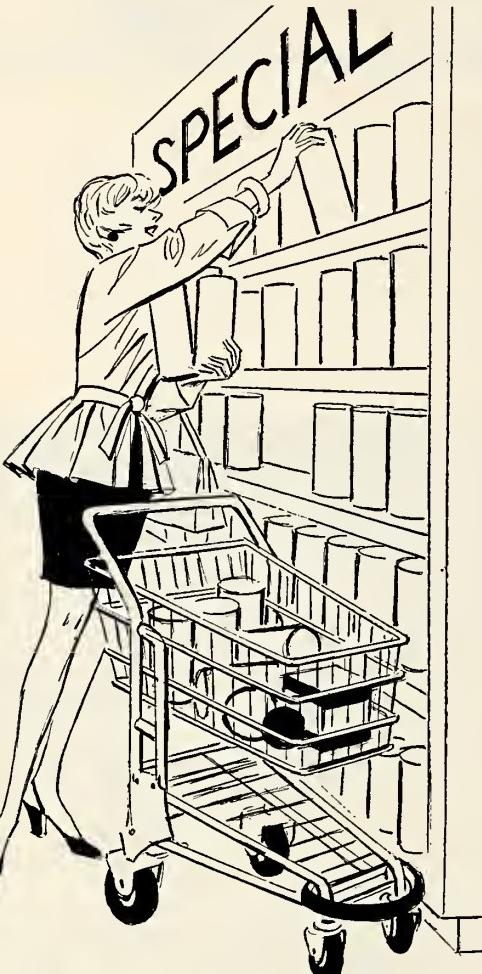
- Cameras exemplify a field in which some people buy far more than they need in extra gadgets. If you are planning to buy any high-priced item, you should study the field and the products and make up your mind both how little and how much you need. Try to buy the thing that fits your needs best. There are all kinds of temptations to go all out on extra features, but if you can't figure what use *you* will actually put extras to, why own them?

- There's false economy in buying something you know is less than you'll need, just to save money. Soon you may be back buying a better model, to end up owning two and using one.

- Fight off the desire to own "status" things and maybe you'll have something better—a "status" bank account. The number of very expensive things Americans have bought just for status in the last decade is too appalling to tally, if you could. Many "status" items have sat around unused since the day they were bought, and some were so faddish that they are better kept out of sight today.

- Some bargains are so terrific that people who have no use for them will buy them. You waste money buying a "bargain" that you don't need. True story: some time ago a man bought a set of golf clubs because the price was sensationaly low. He had never played golf and hasn't yet. Don't laugh. The temptations of bargains are enormous.

- When quality merchandise is marked down, you are getting a bargain. All too often, though, stores offer in-



If more people paid more attention to bargain buying they'd be dollars ahead. since some pounds have fat, bone and gristle at the store and some don't. What counts in comparing prices is cost-per-edible-pound, usually boiled down to cost-per-serving. Best bets these days in cost-per-serving are hamburger, beef liver, fryer chicken, turkey, chuck roast with the bone in and whole ham, in that order. Highest in cost-per-serving, no matter what's listed as the per-pound price, are lamb and pork chops, followed by the choicer cuts of steak. Pork roast and leg of lamb are in-betweens.

Meat every day is OK for people who aren't complaining about living costs. But it's unnecessary. Twice a week, lower-cost fish dishes such as porgies, whiting and ocean perch, where available, offer the same proteins, iron and B vitamins, and money in the bank. Dry beans, peas



Mama will always buy more if she takes the kids shopping. Leave them home with Papa if you can—he's an impulse buyer, too.

ferior items hardly worth even the "marked down" price. Be skeptical of bargains in unknown brands unless you are a good judge of that sort of product.

- Damaged or soiled goods that are marked down are both good and bad buys. If repairs are needed, do some arithmetic to see if the sale price *plus* what you will still have to spend is any bargain. Good buys can be had in factory seconds and irregulars, if you can live with the flaws. Sometimes they are just hidden defects of no consequence.

- Keep your eyes open for stores advertising "special purchase" sales. Frequently, manufacturers find themselves heavily overstocked with merchandise they must unload quickly, at costs below their regular price. Stores will buy up large quantities and offer them at sizable savings. Also, many stores have made it a custom to hold annual sales on the anniversary of their opening, marking down many items for the occasion. Next day they snap back to their original levels. Good bets, too, are penny and dollar sales where you buy one item and get a second for a penny or dollar more. Look in your local paper for dates of rummage sales where you may pick up terrific bargains. Recently, at a Long Island church bazaar, a good \$18 hair dryer went for \$2, an almost-new youth bed for \$3, a baby stroller for the same price and men had their pick of used but good condition golf balls for 10¢ apiece.

As the cost of repairs rises rapidly, the value of becoming handy at those you can do yourself pays off more handsomely. There is no end to the repairs that we could do ourselves if we'd take the pains to learn, just as there are *some* repairs that only an expert should do. You are *not* well advised to take your

TV set apart unless you are an expert. You could even be electrocuted in a moment of carelessness by the high voltages used. But there are do-it-yourself manuals that show how to fix many things at little or no cost that you might either throw out or have fixed for \$10 or \$15 or more.

Usually it is a worn-out washer that makes faucets leak. With a few ordinary tools—wrench, screwdriver, pliers—and maybe 50¢ worth of parts, you can do it yourself in a few minutes, while you couldn't blame the plumber for billing you \$10 or so just for coming.

The commonest trouble with a toaster is a burned out heating element. With a little know-how you can take the toaster apart with a screwdriver, and install a new element costing much less than a repairman's fee or a new toaster.

The old saying "When all else fails, read the directions," is humor based on truth. When you buy anything that has instructions, *read them before you use it and file* the instructions where you can always find them. You can never know when these two precautions can save you unknown sums. Some people who want only the best for their cars always use high-test fuel, which costs extra. These include some car-owners whose unread manual tells them to use regular gas, because that's what the motor was designed for.

Find out what pressure your auto tires should carry, and keep a note of it—in the glove compartment, perhaps. Tires with the wrong air pressure can wear out too soon, and underinflated tires can waste as much as a gallon of gas in every 20 gallons.

If you set out to be your own repair-

man to *save money*, it isn't the same game as do-it-yourself as a *hobby*.

Some of the do-it-yourself hobbyists made it an expensive avocation. They spent hundreds of dollars on lathes, drill presses and all sorts of special equipment. Unless you are going to do an awful lot of work, and some of it big, this isn't economy, it's a luxury, like owning a boat.

But the man around the house who is out to beat inflation ought to start with a set of inexpensive how-to-do-it books, and see how much he can do with no more than hammer, saw, paint brushes, pliers, wrench, screwdriver, trowels and the like.

It's absolutely true that families can be thousands of dollars ahead a year by adapting all of these suggestions to their circumstances. It's just as true that you'll probably end up nowhere if you go on a big, enthusiastic economy binge. If you make it your new thing and center your life around it, then very soon you will have had it. You may even go on a spending binge for the relief it brings. Makes no difference if it's a do-it-yourself explosion at which you work so hard after hours that it soon tires you, or if it's a dollars-and-pennies-squeezing spree that soon makes you feel cheap and frustrated. The only way most of us can save thousands every year and keep doing it is to build economical habits into the *usual pace of our lives*. If you don't bore yourself, you'll bore others if you make economy the very center of your life and interests.

Too much zeal can also lead you into false economies. The wife of a friend of mine decided she could save by making all her own and her children's clothing—so the family invested in a sewing machine for the purpose of bringing these savings off. It didn't work. She learned that she wasn't as good a seamstress as she'd thought she was and she lacked the patience to cut patterns and sew for hours on end. The sewing machine is now idle most of the time, and stands for a loss, not a gain. This would have been a great idea if she'd found that she was happy and skillful at the machine. She could have rented a sewing machine to find out.

Men who fancy that with certain equipment they would do a lot of the work around the home can, in many parts of the country, rent the needed equipment to test the idea out. In the yellow pages of my phonebook is a heading "rental service," with references to where all kinds of things can be leased. You might be amazed at the number of things you can rent today, at least in the big population centers. They include any number of expensive things, from furs to concrete mixers. Renting is one way to satisfy a need of a costly item you

(Continued on page 54)

By R. B. PITKIN

ONE OF THE last official acts of the 51st National Convention of The American Legion, meeting in the Exhibit Hall of the Atlanta, Ga., Civic Center on Thursday, August 28, 1969, was the unanimous election of J. Milton Patrick of Skiatook, Okla., to be the Legion's National Commander for the year 1969-70.

It was a foregone conclusion that Patrick would be elected, for nobody had seriously opposed him since he announced his candidacy more than a year earlier.

Patrick, now 54, had made himself widely known and liked when he served as one of five National Vice-Commanders of the Legion in 1961-62. He had previously been a Vice Chairman of the Legion's National Public Relations Commission, and has since served on the Legion's National Finance Commission, which bears ultimate responsibility for the organization's budgeting and its fiscal planning and integrity. He brought to the Finance Commission's work 36 years of financial experience in the Exchange Bank of Skiatook, of which he has been president since 1963.

Oklahoma Congressman Ed Edmondson, a member of American Legion Post 15 in Muskogee, placed Patrick's name in nomination at Atlanta and jokingly told the delegates that Skiatook is half way between Hominy and Broken Arrow. More importantly, as he finally admitted, Skiatook is one of the major suburbs of Tulsa, where perhaps half its workforce is employed.

The new National Commander is a WW2 Ninth Division combat infantry veteran and Purple Heart holder. He served with Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army at Aachen, in the Ardennes and along the Rhine until he was knocked out of action by enemy artillery fire in March 1945.

He is soft-spoken, blue-eyed and slight of build, and brings to the top Legion office an impressive record of business, civic, government, Legion and church activity in the Tulsa area.

He is a life member of Galentine Price Post 131, American Legion, in Skiatook, having joined shortly after discharge in the fall of 1945. He was the Post's first WW2 Commander, the first Commander of Oklahoma's 1st Legion District and its first WW2 State Committeeman back in 1946-47. Except for two brief interludes he has worked for the Exchange Bank in Skiatook since 1933. He entered its service in those Depression days as a high school graduate, and literally started at the bottom with janitorial work before becoming successively a bookkeeper, teller, cashier, vice-president and

eventually president and one of two major stockholders.

He has been identified with almost every aspect of civic life in his community. He was a Skiatook city councilman for 16 years—and several times mayor. He was the first president of the local Junior Chamber of Commerce and has been on the senior Chamber for 34 years. He has nearly two decades of service on the Tulsa City-County Health Department, and has been Secretary of the Tulsa County Mayors' Association, and is a longtime member of the Osage County Industrial Board. (The Tulsa and

fore it was a state, as did the Commander's wife's family. His mother lost her life in an auto accident some ten years ago.

The Commander met his wife, the former Verona Park, while she was in high school in nearby Sperry, where her father was a rancher. They were married July 4, 1938, and have three grown children.

The eldest, Mrs. Patsy Park Schippers, lives in Bridgewater, Mass., where her husband, a Christian minister, was completing his doctorate in child psychology this past spring at nearby

The NATIONAL COMMANDER *of the* AMERICAN LEGION

A thumbnail sketch of J. Milton Patrick, who was named at Atlanta to head the Legion for 1969-70.

Osage county line splits Skiatook.) He has served several terms as local Red Cross chairman, and has long voluntarily acted as liaison between the Red Cross and the families of local servicemen. The Future Farmers of America have named him to their honorary chapter, he has served locally with the Boy Scouts, he often headed the local March of Dimes campaigns and he is an Elder in the First Christian Church.

Patrick is one of seven children of Bert R. and Rose Bailey Patrick. He was born in Skiatook, April 8, 1915. His father, now in his eighties and living in Colville, Wash., moved to Oklahoma from Ohio as a young man to work in the oil fields. He drilled wells in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and was superintendent of one oil company. His mother's family lived in Oklahoma be-

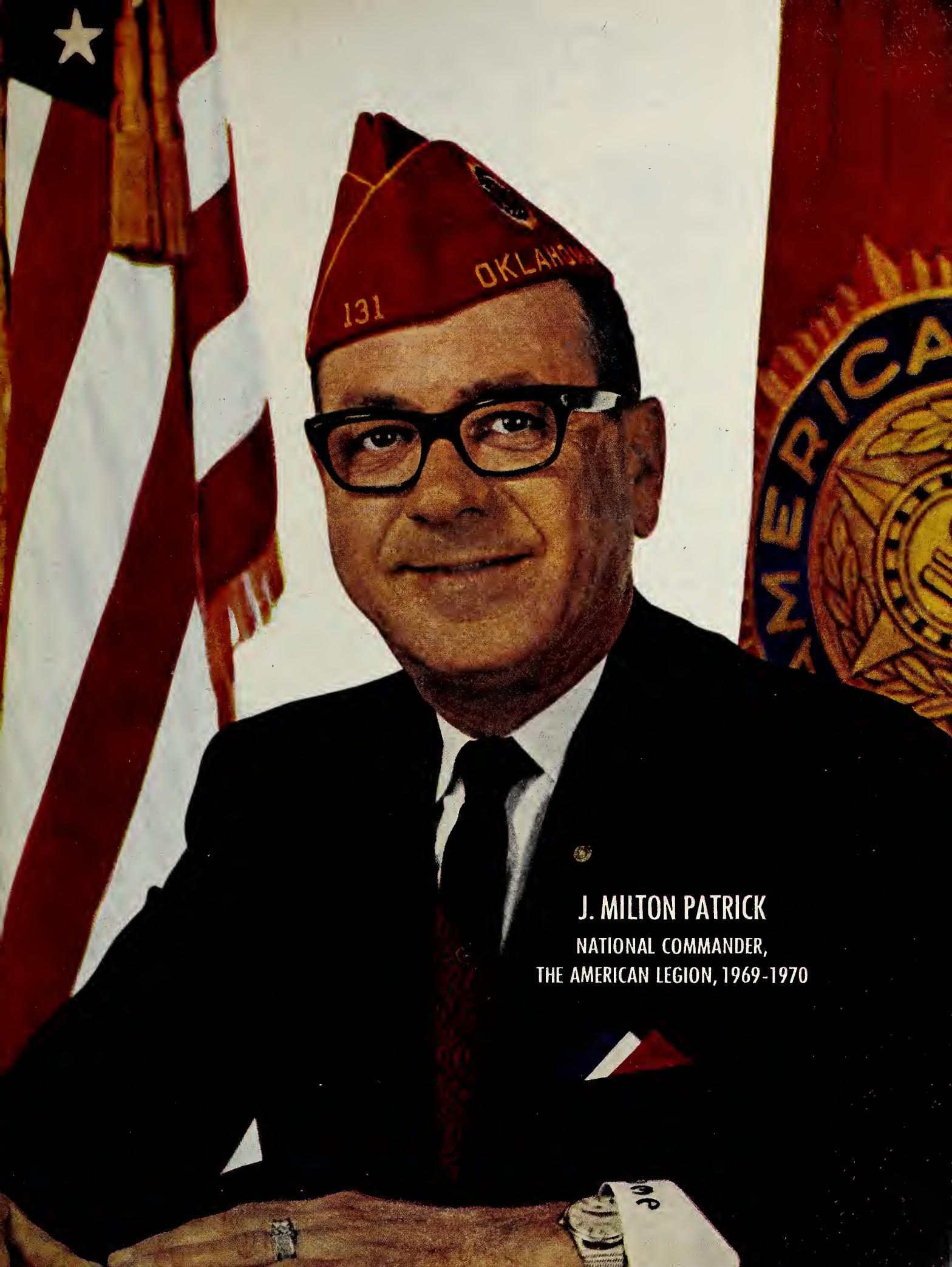
Braintree. They have two children.

Son James Milton Patrick is married and in business in Tulsa. The younger son, David Bert Patrick, is presently a combat infantryman in Vietnam.

National Commander and Mrs. Patrick live on a 50-acre farm near Skiatook, on which they raise pecans, beef cattle, quarter horses, coon dogs and bird dogs.

Like most people his age, Patrick got out of high school in hard times, and in Oklahoma they were a little harder than most places. His present farm reflects a love of the outdoors that his parents taught him back then, when they'd take all six surviving children (one died in infancy in the 1918 flu epidemic) tenting on a creek bank for a month of each year. Throughout his school years, Pat-

(Continued on page 54)



J. MILTON PATRICK
NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1969-1970

Picks up
where other pickups
leave off:

Ford Ranger XLT

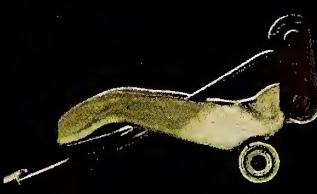


In recent years, the upper limit in pickup luxury has meant just one thing, the Ford Ranger. This year, Ford makes pickups even more attractive with still another Ranger—the Ranger XLT. Built for work like all Ford pickups, yet distinctive. With rich, simulated wood-grain accents in a wide side molding and in a unique tail-gate treatment. Inside the roomiest of all pickup cabs is the luxury of a fine car. Deep-cushioned, pleated-cloth and vinyl-trimmed seats, car-like door-trim panels. Carpeting that continues all the way up the dash panel. And a ride that's truly as quiet and smooth as that of many cars. See how luxurious a pickup can be... see your Ford dealer.



Luxury you can tailor to your taste... choose air conditioning, radio, power front disc brakes, power steering, Cruise-O-Matic drive or any of five great engines ranging from an economical 240-cu. in. Six to a powerful 390-cu. in. V-8.

Twin-I-Beam independent front suspension is Ford's better idea for smooth riding. Two I-beam axles give it strength; coil springs give it easy going.



Flex-O-Matic rear suspension. With heavy-duty rear springs, automatically adjusts spring length to keep the ride smooth, with or without a load.



Now! Four levels of style and luxury in the pickup that works like a truck, rides like a car.



Ford Ranger XLT



Ford Ranger



Ford Sport Custom

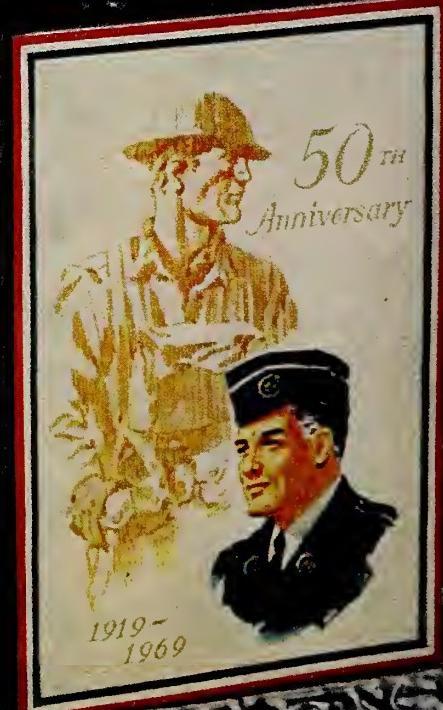


Ford Custom

Each is available with complete equipment packages for special uses:
Farm and Ranch Special,
Contractor Special,
Heavy-Duty Special and
Camper Special.

FORD PICKUPS





This is how a great bourbon salutes the 50th anniversary of The American Legion

**J. W. Dant announces a special collector's bottling
to honor a great organization.**

The distinguished bottle you see at left was commissioned by the Legion as an official memento of the celebrations honoring its 50 years of fellowship and service.

A true collector's bottle. Only a limited number of these Legion commemorative bottles have been molded, and when this supply is exhausted, there will be no more.

The bottle itself is fired in true Legionnaire blue, with scenes of Legionnaires, past and present, embellished in khaki and navy. On the stopper is a gold replica of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Medallion.

According to knowledgeable bottle collectors, these one-time offerings become increasingly valuable.

The bourbon inside is a collector's item right now... a rich, prime Kentucky Bourbon—ten years old and as smooth as 133 years of Dant experience can make it.

Write today to reserve your bottle. To be sure that you receive your edition of this limited bottling, fill in the coupon below and we will reserve a package for you at your favorite liquor store (in states where legal). Send no money. The Legion package may be purchased from retailers only.

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How They Built... and Rebuilt... The White House



The "front" of the White House, as architect James Hoban planned it. Amid furor, Truman balcony (shown) was added in 1947.

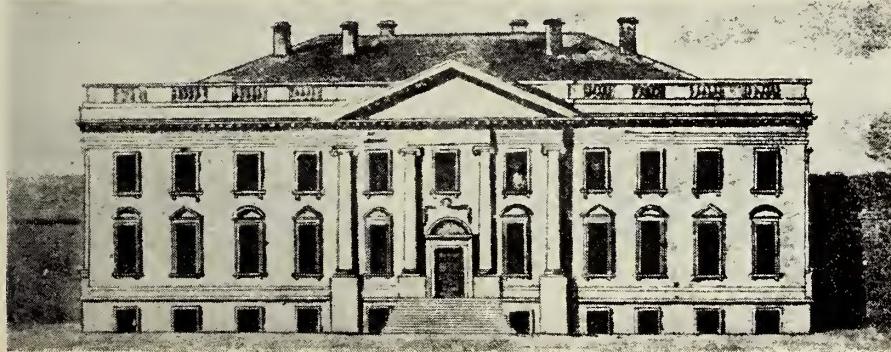


A look inside The President's House, which thirty-five families have called home, and at the changes each has made in the famous old building since 1800.

By PAUL DITZEL

SINCE IT WAS BUILT, the White House has been rebuilt three times and remodeled so many times that historians have lost count. When President Richard Nixon moved in, he ordered another remodeling job. He found that a window in his bedroom opened and closed electronically by pushing a button beside his bed. Summoning White House carpenters and electricians to remove the gadget, the President facetiously told newsmen, "I was afraid if I pushed the wrong button I would blow up the world."

BROWN BROS.



Hoban's original, prize-winning design for the White House.

Every President has changed the White House despite the national contest in 1792 to find the best design for a mansion which would serve for posterity. The prize was \$500 or a gold medal. Among the entries was a grotesque drawing with statues ringing the house and gladiators locked in combat over the keystone. Another, anonymously initialed "A.Z.", suggested a palace with an ornate rotunda and marble columns on all sides.

The three District Commissioners serving as judges announced the winner: 30-year-old James Hoban, an architect who had recently emigrated to Charleston, S.C., from Ireland. Hoban, who chose to take the medal instead of the \$500 prize, had sketched a simple rectangular-box-shaped three-story mansion, 168 feet long, 85½ feet wide and 60 feet high. Porticoes, or porches, with four marble columns highlighted the north and south

entrances. Six chimneys jutted from the gently tapering roof.

While the mansion resembled that of the Duke of Leinster in Hoban's native Ireland, historians say the design was cribbed from the typical Georgian-style house shown in James Gibbs' "Book of Architecture," a popular builders guide of the time. The only major variations were three oval-shaped rooms, one over the other, located in the center of the house behind the circular south portico. They are known today as the Blue Room, the President's Study, and the Diplomatic Reception Room (which President Franklin Roosevelt used for his radio

Hoban's design for a simple house that would be dwarfed by the Capitol was certain to please Congress.

The design, however, provoked everlasting arguments. Which is the front door to the White House and which is the back? Hoban considered the south side to be the front. The mansion was planned to face in that direction because of the fine view of the Potomac River and Virginia Avenue, on the north, was but a mud rut through cornfields. So, according to Hoban's plan, the main Entrance Hall and grand staircase leading down to it from the Presidential family rooms were on the



Architect Hoban.

fireside chats, although the room has no fireplace).

Hoban had inside information on what would most appeal to the judges. Before drawing his plan, he was introduced to President George Washington, who was screening entries with the judges. Washington explained to Hoban that the nation's seat of power was Virginia. Georgian architecture appealed because it harmonized with the style of plantation estates, such as Washington's at Mount Vernon. Too, Congress worried that an elaborate home might eclipse their Capitol Building. Many Congressmen, fearing anything smacking of a monarch's palace, had argued that a rented house in Washington was good enough for the President, as it had been in New York and Philadelphia. Some urged that the proposed Presidential homesite should be used instead to house the judiciary or the War Department.

north or back side. Historians speculate that Hoban purposely located the hall where he did and planned the small Diplomatic Reception Room on the south side, to avoid the impression that visitors would be received by "monarchical Presidents" making a grand entrance down the staircase. Whatever the reason, popular choice has long considered the north side to be the front, despite the fact that the south side is shown on \$20 bills. The address, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, is, moreover, synonymous with the White House. The north door is used only on ceremonial occasions. At other times, everyone, including the President, uses the south side.

Hoban's ground floor, actually a basement, contained the Diplomatic Reception Room, servants quarters, storage facilities, a wine cellar and a kitchen. The upstairs "first floor" included the Entrance Hall, a corridor and six major



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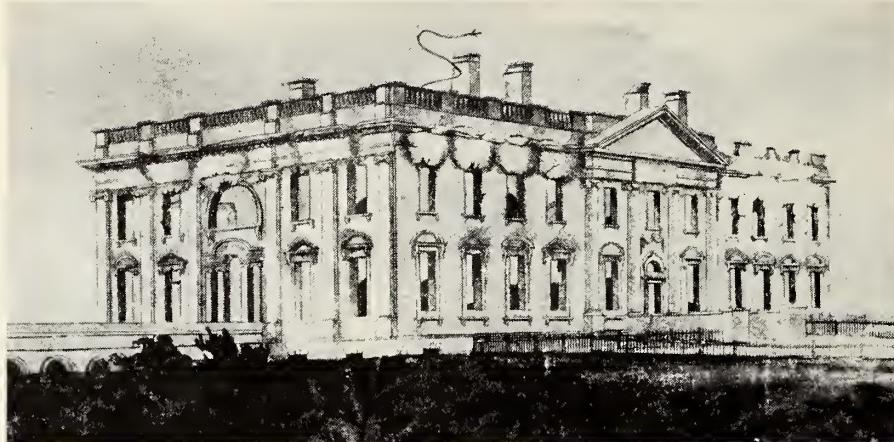
How They Built ...and Rebuilt ...The White House

rooms of state, dominated by an 82-by-40-foot "public audience chamber" (today the East Room), the Blue Room (now a Presidential reception area), a "public dining room" (the State Dining Room), a smaller Presidential dining room (the Green Room) and the "President's Parlor" (the Red Room), which leads into the President's Cabinet Room. Hoban planned that the Presidential family would live on the third floor.

Still leery of Congressional criticism, Washington told Hoban to pare the estimated \$400,000 construction costs by lopping off the third floor living quarters and the north and south porticoes from the plans. The Presidential family could make do on the second floor. Hoban was

There were no buildings to house the work force and a shantytown of shacks, sheds and outhouses was slapped together among the kilns, mortar mixing puddles, stacks of pine and construction gear. Supplies coming from Baltimore and Richmond by ox cart mired in the spring ruts leading into Washington and, in the summer, detoured around corn fields. Finally, Hoban, his Irish brogue trembling with rage, ordered farmers to clear their fields within 24 hours or he would call for troops to do it for them. Gray sandstone for the exterior walls was hacked by slaves in Virginia's Aquia quarries and barged in via the Potomac.

With President Washington occasion-



The White House, after being burned by the British in 1814.

retained at \$262 a year to supervise construction of the house on a knoll overlooking a swamp and Tiber Creek (now Constitution Avenue). The 80-acre site was almost exactly in the geographical center of the ten-mile square donated for the Federal City by Virginia and Maryland, and master planned by Pierre L'Enfant. These states were to appropriate and lend building costs. Additional funds would come from the sale of lots in the city.

The cornerstone was laid in October 1792, on the 300th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Completion was scheduled eight years later when the Capitol would be finished and Congress would move to Washington. Hoban rented slaves from nearby plantations and, by the following summer, foundations had been scooped out of the clay. Brick kilns were built on the site and the slaves felled timber from the forest beyond. There was no skilled labor in this virtual wilderness and Hoban hired expert stonemasons, carpenters and bricklayers from as far away as Europe. He did not forewarn them of the summer heat and mosquitoes.

ally journeying from Philadelphia to check up, the walls gradually rose as the slaves, laboring at block-and-tackles, lifted the stones into place. The ground-floor planking was laid on the mud, and the first and second floor pine framing was pounded together with hand-forged nails. Slowly, the President's House took shape—but no more slowly than building funds trickled in. Lot sales were disappointing. Virginia and Maryland were asked for additional loans.

Hoban cut corners to save money. He cancelled the order for fire-resistant marble chimney blocks and built them of cheaper wood. The slate roof was delayed for lack of money. Exposed to rain and snow, some interior woodwork would rot by the time the President moved in. Despite Hoban's economies, he reported to Washington that many payrolls were not met on time.

Washington was destined to be the only President who did not live in the house. Turning down the possibility of a third term, he retired and died before the mansion was completed. As the target date for the completion approached, the house still was not done, but was in good

UPI



Cracks in White House walls bore out 1948 findings that building was "falling down."

enough shape for President and Mrs. John Adams to move in. Or so Hoban said. He told the craftsmen to tear down their shacks and outhouses and to make the area fit for the President's arrival. Their blunt reply, if shantytown goes, so will we. They had no place else to sleep, unless Hoban wanted them to live with the President. Facing a strike, Hoban relented.

On November 1, 1800, President and Abigail Adams moved in. Only six rooms were partially finished and the East Room not at all. This room, which one day would see official receptions, nationally televised press conferences, Presidents lying in state, poetry readings, ballet performances and chamber music recitals, was used by Mrs. Adams as a laundry room.

The house was cold, drafty and barn-like, she said. The roof and gutters leaked. The floors were spongy from the swampy wetness. The fireplaces needed lighting to dry out the walls. There was no firewood cut. The nearest water supply was five blocks away. It was 33 years before the house did have running water and 53 years before a fur-



Above, workmen proceed with extensive task of rebuilding the White House from the inside out. Only the exterior walls were left untouched during the four-year job.

nace was installed in the President's House.

There were no indoor bathrooms—or plumbing of any sort—then or for the next 78 years. The first telephone was installed in the White House before the first bathroom. (Baths were illegal from November to February in Philadelphia, from whence the Adamses had come, and Boston outlawed them altogether except on doctor's orders.) President and Mrs. Adams dared not leave the house at night for fear of stumbling over lumber and bricks, or falling into a puddle of mortar. They did not complain about such things, but what did particularly distress Mrs. Adams was the total lack of bells to summon servants. A hurry-up order was sent to a Baltimore bell maker.

When President Thomas Jefferson, himself an architect, succeeded Adams, he said the house was "big enough for two emperors, one Pope, and the Grand Lama." He did not reappoint Hoban, but named Benjamin Henry Latrobe to finish construction. (Jefferson was later discovered to be the same "A.Z." whose contest entry had lost out to Hoban's.) Latrobe didn't speak kindly of Hoban's

work. He said, "The north side is undistinguished . . . the south side is ill-proportioned . . . the ceiling (sic) has given way . . . and the smell from the open sewer is not a pleasant prologue to a visit to the President."

Twenty-three rooms had been finished by the War of 1812. Two years later, on the evening of August 24, while President James Madison was with the troops defending the city, the British stormed into Washington and torched the mansion. By morning, only the walls remained standing. The effect upon the nation's morale was minimized by the following from the Washington City Gazette: "The destruction of the President's House cannot be said to be a great loss in one point of view, as we hope it will put an end to drawing rooms and levees; the resort of the idle, and the encouragers of spies and traitors."

Madison rehired Hoban to rebuild the mansion while the President stayed three years at the nearby Octagon House. Legend has it that the name "White House" originated when workers painted the smoke-blackened walls white. Historians disagree. Prior to the war, the

White House was referred to as the President's Palace, House or Mansion, although the King's order to burn specifically referred to "the White House." Nobody knows when or how the name originated. Some claim that Washington named it after Martha Custis' plantation, "White House," in which he became engaged to her. Another explanation is that the mansion was painted white to set it apart from the red brick houses in Washington's Georgetown section. White was, however, traditional for houses of the style Hoban modeled. Whatever the origin, Theodore Roosevelt made it official in 1902 on his Presidential letterhead, but White House matchbooks are still printed, "The President's House."

Just after completing the north and south porticos, Hoban died, Dec. 30, 1830, positive he had finished the White House. In a sense he had. Despite changes by Presidential families—adding rooms here, taking down an interior wall there, attaching one greenhouse after another to the west side until it took on the appearance of a horticultural center—the outside shape of the White House remains almost exactly as Hoban built it.

Inside, however, the mansion has undergone repeated major and minor remodelings that reflected First Family tastes, pocketbooks and Congress' willingness to appropriate money. President James K. Polk added gas lights in 1848 to replace candles. Something happened, however, and the White House was plunged in darkness during the next official reception. President Franklin Pierce installed a hot-water heating system five years later. When Mary Todd Lincoln overspent an appropriation for remodeling, President Lincoln said: "I'll pay for it out of my own pocket. It would stink in the nostrils of the American people to have it said that the President of the United States had approved a bill overrunning an appropriation of \$20,000 for flub-dubs for this damned old house, when the soldiers cannot have blankets." Congress nevertheless paid the bill.

President Chester Arthur added an elevator in 1881, and ordered 24 wagon-loads of discarded furniture and knickknacks from previous administrations hauled from the White House and auctioned to raise money for new furnishings. Fortunately, President Arthur did not sell Lincoln's nine-foot-long solid rosewood bed, which was found in the basement and later returned to the second floor Lincoln Room, one of the most famous rooms in the White House. (All White House discards now go to the Smithsonian Institution.)

By the time President Ulysses S. Grant moved in, the White House was showing its age and the result of building it on swampland. Floors were sagging. Presi-

(Continued on page 49)



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question ...

SHOULD THE USE

IT MAY SHOCK you to know that Sweden has banned the use of DDT. And in the wake of the recent Rhine disaster—where Endosulfan, a pesticide similar to DDT, was responsible for the poisoning of millions of Rhine River fish and other wildlife—French conservationists have called upon their government to ban DDT and other pesticides. Michigan and Arizona have outlawed its use and four Congressmen, including myself, have introduced bills to prohibit its distribution in America.

Is this the same DDT that was once considered a wonder of modern science—that saved millions of lives and billions of dollars through disease and insect control? Yes. New scientific research has revealed that DDT is a distinct threat to the health of fish, wildlife and man.

The major difficulty with DDT is that its poisonous elements do not disintegrate rapidly. Instead, the compound remains stable for years, poisoning the air and water and gradually building up in the bodies of fish, animals and men.

In many birds, DDT has caused a thinness of the eggshell, increasing egg breakage and decreasing overall reproductive rates. This has pushed the Bald Eagle, our national symbol; the petrel bird of Bermuda, and even the penguin of far-off Antarctica to the point of extinction.

DDT also penetrates the yolk sac of fish and poisons the main food source of their young. One million Coho salmon fry died because of this last year and the Federal Drug Administration recently impounded 28,150 pounds of Lake Michigan Coho salmon upon finding that the salmon contained levels of DDT that were considered hazardous by the FDA and the World

Health Organization.

In order to infect the salmon, DDT traveled hundreds of miles through air, water and soil, and was consumed through the normal food chain of half a dozen organisms!

Recent scientific research from California to Russia also has documented DDT as a serious threat to man. Tests have shown that breast-fed infants are ingesting twice the amount of DDT compounds recommended as the maximum daily intake by the World Health Organization; that men who work in close contact with DDT suffer from changes in their livers; and that there is sufficient accumulation of DDT in man to stimulate enzyme production, which would seriously affect bodily processes, such as digestion.

DDT is no longer an essential weapon in the battle for health and food. It is less effective than it once was—nearly 150 species of insect pests have developed resistance to it—and many other pesticides less destructive to man's environment are now available to take its place.

In my view, DDT should be banned immediately.



Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley
(D-Ohio)
9th District

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

OF DDT BE PROHIBITED?

"NO"



Rep. Jamie L. Whitten
(D-Miss.)
2nd District

carriers of human and plant diseases.

In 1966, the Investigations Staff of the Appropriations Committee interviewed 23 medical doctors and 185 scientists on this overall problem. They found that in 24 years of use of DDT, where properly used, there was not a single case of human injury. As I point out in my book, "That We May Live," (D. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, N.J.) we do find traces of residue. With modern measuring instruments so finite as to trace a few parts in a trillion, there is no longer such a thing as absolute zero.

Dr. Joseph W. Still, who worked in the Mediterranean theater during WW2, recently had this to say:

"I saw and participated in the fantastic successes of DDT which:

"Stopped the first typhus epidemic ever stopped under conditions such as we had in Naples in 1943-44...

"Enabled our troops to stay on malarious Anzio. We never in the world could have done it without DDT...

"In Sicily, General Patton refused to include malaria control teams. We suffered nearly 100,000 casual-

TODAY, WHEN life expectancy has increased more than 20 years since 1900; when typhus, typhoid, malaria, encephalomyelitis, cholera and many other diseases are virtually unknown in the United States; when we have the finest foods for 18% of our income, we find an all-out attack on pesticides—our chief weapons against the car-

ties. After that lesson, Generals Eisenhower and Clark saw the importance of malaria control if they wanted their armies to be on the front instead of in the hospitals...

"Late in the war we had an outbreak of pneumonic plague (the Black Death of the Middle Ages) in Oran. . . . Thanks to DDT and a vigorous rat-killing program, we stopped that outbreak from becoming a costly epidemic.

"If DDT's use was stopped worldwide, it would within weeks mean continentwide epidemics of malaria, typhus, cholera, plague, diarrhea, etc., with millions of new cases and tens of thousands of deaths every week."

With thousands of planes and millions of passengers from around the world, including Vietnam and those countries where all the old diseases and their insect carriers still exist, we cannot afford to prohibit the use of DDT on which we have had 26 years of tests and experience—and where the answer is the same: "There is no evidence of injury or harm to human beings where properly used."

Tight control, yes; but prohibition, no!

Let us really protect our well-being and health! Let us preserve our supply of wholesome and relatively inexpensive foods!



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for October the arguments in PRO & CON: Should The Use Of DDT Be Prohibited?

IN MY OPINION THE USE OF DDT SHOULD BE SHOULD NOT BE PROHIBITED.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him.→



▲ Atlanta from the air.

▼ Georgia countryside from top of Stone Mountain.

▼ Legionnaires enjoy motel swimming pool.



A REPORT FROM
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S 51st NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE 51ST ANNUAL National Convention of The American Legion was held in Atlanta, Ga., from August 22 to 28, 1969. It was Atlanta's first Legion convention and the biggest convention it ever hosted. Various details and views of it appear here and on the following 14 pages. Atlanta housed the Legion well. The weather was warm to hot. There was plenty to see—from Stone Mountain, 16 miles out, to the city's inner attractions for visitors such as its great Civil War Cyclorama, its modern arts center, and even a pro football game on Aug. 23 between the Washington Redskins and the Atlanta Falcons. The Legion brought its own attractions for Atlanta—mainly the nighttime parade on Peachtree Street

▲ Stone Mountain's famous sculpture.

on Monday, Aug. 25. The night before, in perfect weather, it showed Atlanta its spectacular national drum and bugle corps championship in Georgia Tech's Grant Stadium.

For its three-day official business sessions—Aug. 26, 27, 28—the Legion had Atlanta's almost-new Civic Center, which seated all 3,033 delegates on one floor in its air-conditioned, well-lit Exhibit Hall.

Two of the highlights were the report of the 50th Anniversary Committee on a successful observance, and of the Task Force for the Future which suggested areas of activity for the Legion to tackle at the start of its second 50 years (see page 28).

In its own business, the Legion elected J. Milton Patrick, of Skiatook, Okla., to succeed William C. Doyle of Vineland, N.J., as its National Commander for the 1969-70 Legion year. It adopted 124 resolutions (debating three hotly on the floor). Because of the work of previous years, few of the adopted policies were entirely new, and the new ones were not all on major matters. Among them, it adopted a policy on Vietnam which expressed impatience with the footdragging negotiations in Paris and a determination not to condone a surrender of the South to the Communists, but went along for the balance of 1969 with President Nixon's efforts to encourage more fruitful negotiations. That failing by 1970, the resolution asked for a resumption of the military offensive. (An amendment calling for an *immediate* all-out offensive, in the absence of an *immediate* enemy ceasefire, failed—see "Floor Debate," p. 34).

The Convention asked for \$500 mustering out pay for Vietnam vets and more than once expressed its dissatisfaction with the "meagreness" of educational benefits for Vietnam vets. In one new policy it supported the vote in Presidential elections for Puerto Rico and

A Legion Commission meeting. ▼

The Regency's lobby. ➤

CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

in another it asked the Congress to tackle the whole problem of pollution of our air, water and soil "as it exists throughout the United States." (A digest of all adopted resolutions begins on page 35).

The remarks of George Healy, Jr., vice president of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, would have been screamingly funny if they were not sickeningly true. Healy, along with Raymond McHugh,

modern "communicators" been Franklin D. Roosevelt or Winston Churchill, they'd have said, "We have nothing to worry about but our anxiety psychosis," for "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Or, "I have for you only vascular fluid, laborious exertion, secretions of the lacrimal glands and perspiration," instead of Churchill's "blood, toil, tears and sweat." Public forums "create dialogue," when they ought to be tackling problems. Healy credited North Carolina newsman Wallace Carroll with some of these observations. He said that the use of all this vague language, which so often obscures simple truth, is no joke, that it leads to misunderstandings here and abroad.

McHugh reflected similar views in receiving the Copley News Service award when he praised the Legion for "telling it as it is."

The convention heard a host of other speakers, including the "keynoter," Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who described in detail the efforts to cut back the Defense budget without injuring the national security at the same time. A very ticklish proposition, he said. Other speakers included Astronaut Frank Borman, a member of the first three-man crew to circle the moon last December; and Maj. Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, who reviewed American airpower. W.P. Gullander, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, reviewed from the position of management the nature and dangers of the growing "internal peril" of inflation in America. Past National Commander Donald E. Johnson, of Iowa, appeared before the convention in his new role as head of the Veterans Administration. Jack R. Fowler brought greetings as head of the National Association of Collegiate Veterans, a group chiefly made up of Vietnam veterans now in college.

Among many other speakers were Gen. James F. Cantwell (N.J.), speaking for the National Guard Ass'n; Dr. Moreland Fort, of The American Red Cross;



Keynoter Defense Sec'y Melvin Laird discussed defense risks rising from budget cuts.

of the Copley News Service, received Legion Fourth Estate Awards for excellence in journalism. Healy assailed the growing use of "gobblegook" instead of clear English by many people who are supposedly informing the public these days. English, in school, has become "language arts," pupils "aren't taught to read," they are taught "reading skills." A public official no longer makes decisions, he "exercises options." The President doesn't send a message to Moscow, he "initiates a dialogue," nor does he try something new, he "introduces innovative techniques." Had some of our

Mrs. M. Boydston Satterfield, of the Girl Scouts and Robert L. Billington, of the Boy Scouts.

The Reader's Digest received a National Commander's Award for its American flag decal program. Paul Thompson, who accepted it for the Digest, said it was the most popular thing the Digest had done in its 47 years, with more than 50 million flag decals distributed so far.

Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Davis was given a \$15,000 check on the convention stage as a Legion Child Welfare Foundation gift to the 3rd Marine's Memorial Children's Hospital in Vietnam.



Astronaut Frank Borman and outgoing Nat'l Commander Doyle

Legionnaires and Auxiliaries, after reading of this grant earlier in the year, have so far supplied about \$3,000 of it with a large number of voluntary gifts sent to the Child Welfare Foundation at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, earmarked for the 3rd Marine children's hospital. This is exclusive of the normal flow of gifts to the Foundation from Posts, Units and individuals for its more usual grants on behalf of projects for children in the United States.

Gen. Davis said that the new children's hospital in Quang Tri was nearly finished. He said it had been subject to anti-American smears that it was to repair damage that Americans were doing to Vietnamese children. Of 14,000 chil-



Part of throng that saw the Drum and Bugle Corps competition and the drawing of four free Fords.

dren treated there last winter, not one had been burned by napalm, as had been alleged, but, "to the contrary, we are treating malnutrition, disease, burns and the results of Communist terror."

Other speakers and events are noted with photos and separate stories elsewhere on these pages.

Gulf Disaster Aid

NAT'L CMDR DOYLE told the convention that the Legion was raising a national fund for long-term relief of the Gulf Coast area wrecked by Hurricane Camille. The Legion had already earmarked the first \$25,000. Mississippi Lt. Gov. Charles L. Sullivan described the destruction there of the way of life of hundreds of thousands of people, the eradication of industries, the wreckage of more than 27,000 homes. Three Legion Posts were obliterated, two others seri-



Richard Pedro, N.Y. (left) leads procession of state officials adding to nat'l hurricane relief fund.

ously damaged, and the jobs, homes or both of 10% of Mississippi's people (including 10% of its Legionnaires) were erased. At the convention, \$28,000 more was added to the Legion fund by Posts, Departments and individuals. More than \$15,000 came from the N.Y., Pa. and Ill. dept's, and \$7,500 from the Auxiliary. A special Legion fund committee was set up headed by Albert LaBiche (La.) and Ralph Godwin (Miss.).

(More Convention News Next Page)



The four Fords given away in front of crowd at Drum and Bugle Corps competition.

23rd Seagram Posts' Ford Convertible Drawing

THE WINNERS in the 1969 drawing for four Ford convertible automobiles donated by the Seagram posts at the annual Drum & Bugle Corps finals and Parade of Champions on Sunday night, Aug. 24, are Frank N. Sherman, Post 542, Kingston, Pa.; Lloyd Elberling, Post 357, Ashby, Minn.; Larry M. Wollcott, Post 17, Edgewood, Md., and William E. Goodhard, Jr., Post 1, Arvada, Colo. The 23rd annual drawing took place before 12,000 persons at Georgia Tech's Grant Field in Atlanta while the audience was awaiting the tabulated results of the evening's senior and junior drum & bugle corps competitions. Each winner's name was selected from a different one of four drums representing evenly divided population regions of the country. There were 339,480 coupons in all. None of the winners was present. All winning coupons came from this magazine, though they were still

being filled out at booths in Atlanta before the drawing. This year's drawing brought the total expenditure by the Seagram Posts (#807 Ill., #658 Calif., and #1283 N.Y.) to well over \$235,000 including 92 automobiles and the \$250 cash prizes to each winner's post.



Filling out coupons at a Convention hotel.



Lady Marine Corps officer draws a winner of one of the Ford Convertibles.



1969 American Legion Boys' Nation President Greg Gray, of Gary, Ind. (left), as he spoke to the convention on behalf of beneficiaries of Legion youth programs and outlined the values received from them. His masterful speech left no doubt why the members of Boys' Nation had named him their president. He brought the delegates to their feet applauding (right). Six youths representing programs supported by the Legion attended the convention (see page 35).

The Future

ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, Past Nat'l Commander William E. Galbraith (Nebr.) submitted to the convention the final report of the Task Force for the Future, which had been appointed in 1967 to make recommendations in 1969 for the Legion's second half century. The Task Force wrote both an "external" and "internal" report. The first dealt with the Legion as part of the American scene, and the second with its internal matters.

The report noted that in 1919 the infant Legion "swiftly developed policies and programs that bore directly on the major national problems of that time." It went on to urge that now and in the years ahead, the Legion "direct more of its attention, its leadership and its energies" to finding solutions to the "massive problems that beset America" today. The report listed ten national problems, toward whose solutions it urged the Legion make "our contribution, be it great or small." The ten items are a pretty

good mirror of America's central problems in 1969. They are:

1. The crisis in our educational system.
2. Poverty and its attendant problems.
3. Race relations in America.
4. The continuing problems of national security and civilian problems related thereto.
5. The trend toward anarchy and other forms of lawlessness; the need for impartial law enforcement and the administration of prompt, even-handed justice.
6. The pollution and dissipation of our basic natural resources, including our air, our waters, our minerals, our forests, our soil, our very living space.
7. The ominous spiral of inflation, which tends more and more toward catastrophe.
8. The search for a just, stable and enduring world peace.
9. The threats to public safety and the disorganization of daily life flowing from

a vast and ever growing technology that may outstrip the ability of men and governments to live with it.

10. The mushrooming of cities with its twin evils of urban disintegration and the decline of rural stability.

Galbraith's Task Force did not pretend that the Legion could solve these familiar problems. The report made it plain that they are problems of first magnitude because the whole nation has failed to cope with them. But for that very reason it urged that "a great organization such as The American Legion has an obligation to lend its best efforts in the quest for answers, locally and na-



Galbraith

tionally," even if it takes "endless search, and study and trial."

The report urged that every state form its own Legion "future planning" group.

The Legion, it said, should lend its voice to a call for a "serious, impartial . . . competent review" of the educational system, from "kindergarten to . . . graduate school," because it is obvious that "(a) students do have . . . genuine causes for complaint, or (b) the educational system has failed to transmit to them" necessary values, or (c) "both." It said that if the Legion could have devised a GI Bill that was so successful in "helping those who will help themselves," it "can and should be a force" in shaping "self-liquidating programs" that could "reach to the roots of poverty." It noted that the Legion had made past decisions against racial discrimination even when they were "temporarily costly to the organization" and "we should do whatever else is in our power to discourage racial considerations as factors in human relations."

It said that the Legion, "which understands and cares about our security needs," must analyze in depth "the social, economic and political problems that the security system creates" instead of leaving these very real problems to "those hostile to the military." It urged that educational benefits for Vietnam veterans be substantially increased, because the present scale is so meagre that it prevents the neediest Vietnam vets from going to school at all.

Only a small part of the Task Force's "internal report" was read, the rest being submitted to the National Commander



The official Memorial Service for our war dead, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Sit back and relax while Niagara Cyclo-Massage helps Melt Away Minor Aches, Pains, Everyday Tensions in Minutes

by Arthur Godfrey

When I tell you about the results you can expect from Niagara Cyclo-Massage, I am speaking from personal experience.

I've been using it myself for more than 7 years.

When you're tense and jittery from the daily rat race, it *helps* soothe and relax you.

You've got to feel it to believe it

Nervous fatigue, tension, minor muscle aches and pains literally melt away while you just sit back and relax. That's what happens when Niagara's amazing Thermo-Cyclopad® goes to work with its unique combination of soothing heat and gentle, penetrating massage.

By using Niagara Cyclo-Massage daily, I find that my work load seems lighter. I sleep better, and fall asleep more quickly. It's a marvelous relaxer. It increases my blood circulation, too.

As you know, I've got two pretty badly banged-up legs which hurt a good deal of the time. And while Niagara Cyclo-Massage® can't cure, it certainly helps to ease them. I'm told it gives just as much relief to folks who suffer from the minor

pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever they occur.

If you would like more information, just mail the post-paid card to me c/o Niagara. You'll receive an illustrated 16-page color book, without obligation.

How Niagara Cyclo Massage helps you feel better

- Eases everyday nervous tension
- Promotes deep, restful sleep without drugs
- Relieves minor pain of sore, aching muscles and joints
- Increases blood circulation wherever applied
- Helps relieve minor pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever they occur.

More than 1,000,000 men and women have used Niagara Cyclo-Massage to help ease minor pain, relieve everyday tension, sleep better without drugs.

In 12 years of hospital testing, during which more than \$1,000,000 was spent on research, this remarkable development was proven *safe* and *effective* in relieving minor discomfort of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever it occurs.

Its patented 3-way Cycloid Action® is a unique combination of up-and-down, circular and sideways massage, with extraordinary power to penetrate through body tissues right down into bones and joints.

Listen to Arthur Godfrey Time — CBS Radio Network



Handsome Niagara Lounger and Thermo-Cyclopad® in Arthur Godfrey's CBS office helps him unwind between shows. He also keeps a second unit at home.

Particularly beneficial for people over 40

Tests conducted by medical researchers indicate that Niagara Cyclo-Massage helps improve body flexibility and increases blood circulation in the area of application.

Combined with soothing controlled heat, this incredibly gentle yet penetrating massage helps ease daily tensions, relieve minor muscular and joint pains, and promote restful, drug-free sleep.

To learn more about how Niagara Cyclo-Massage can help you, you are invited to send for a 16-page illustrated color book. It contains important research findings and shows the many types of Niagara units, from small portable units, such as the Thermo-Cyclopad® to deluxe loungers and executive chairs. For your free copy, without obligation, mail the postage paid reply card today.

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Please mail me the FREE 16-page full color booklet, "Research Reports," containing complete information about the hospital-tested, doctor-used Niagara Cyclo-Massage method for relieving minor muscle and joint aches and pains, easing everyday nervous tension, sleeping better without drugs. I understand there is no obligation.

Name _____ (please print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

for further study by permanent commissions and committees. The internal report included a great many suggestions which the Task Force either initiated or received from others for changes within the Legion, all of which it felt should be reviewed by specialists in the various areas of discussion.

In a future issue of this magazine, the full text of the recommendations of the Task Force will appear. The report was signed by Galbraith, as chairman, and by Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy (Iowa); James V. Day (Maine), vice chairman; Frank Naylor (Kans.); Theodore F. Fodisch (Pa.); H. C. Zimmerman (Tex.); Dr. Edwin L. Peterson (Utah); and L.O. Bickel (W. Va.). The members included veterans of WW1, WW2, Korea and Vietnam.

Floor Debate

DELEGATES CHALLENGED committee recommendations on three resolutions, each of which was debated on the floor and went to a rollcall. The most colorful debate treated the delegates to



Armstrong

a match of oldtime oratory between two former Congressmen—O.K. Armstrong of Missouri and Roland Libonati of Illinois. Armstrong offered a militant, "get tough" substitute for a joint Foreign Relations-National Security resolution (#240) on Vietnam, and tried to sell it to the convention with all the fervor at his command. Libonati took the floor against him and warned with equal



Libonati

fervor that the substitute—if it were government policy—might involve us in all-out war while tying the President's hands in trying to reach a less costly Vietnam solution. Libonati prevailed when, on

a rollcall. Res. 240 as offered by the committees was sustained, 2,380 to 633.

Many delegates joined in debate on two proposed amendments to the Legion Constitution. One (Res. 156) offered by Pennsylvania, would in general have extended Legion membership to those whose only service occurred after the



Bittinger



Kogutek

actual shooting dates in WW2 and Korea, to embrace instead later dates recognized by the VA for war service. We show here William Bittinger, Jr. (Pa.), arguing for it and Mike Kogutek (N.Y.) arguing against it. On a rollcall it was defeated 2,067 to 914, preserving Legion membership only for those with military duty during times of actual shooting war. Another (Res. 125), offered by Mississippi, would have permitted the holding of elective Legion office from the Post to the County level by members holding remunerative public office. On a narrow vote in committee (21-17) the Constitutional Amendments convention committee had recommended its passage. On a rollcall it was defeated. Then its chief sponsor, Ralph Godwin (Miss.), graciously



Godwin



Wiles

moved to make the result unanimous, which was done. We show Godwin arguing for it and Walter Wiles, of Illinois, arguing against it. Nub of the argument that prevailed was that the holding of elective Legion office by paid public officials would inevitably involve the Legion in partisan politics. Basic argument in its favor was that the restriction costs the Legion the leadership talents of many able members, especially at the local level where their abilities are needed.

50th Anniversary Report

AS CHAIRMAN of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Committee, Albert V. LaBiche (La.) gave the convention a rundown of the Legion's golden anniversary events to date. Their success—on the national level alone—is perhaps best measured by the fact the report was

too long even to be condensed here. Probably nobody will ever be able to tally the thousands of local observances. LaBiche's tight report of national events filled ten pages of single-spaced typewritten copy. They added up to the fact that the 50th observance was an enormous success by any standard. The Legion itself enjoyed another year of substantial membership growth. Among the 50th highlights were (1) the impressive 50th birthday celebration in Washington last March; (2) the well-designed commemorative U.S. postage stamp; (3) the Gift to the Nation of permanent lighting of Arlington Cemetery's Tomb of the Unknowns, to which individual Legionnaires, Posts, Departments and af-



LaBiche

filiates contributed some \$189,000 in voluntary gifts—enough to complete the lighting and guarantee its permanent maintenance, and underwrite all expenses; (4) the excellent recognition given the Legion's 50th year by many prominent Americans, as well as many newspapers, TV and radio stations, networks and personalities. Among the latest events was the announcement in August of the J.W. Dant 50th Anniversary Legion Commemorative Bottle. The Dant Company, a division of Schenley Industries, announced that by Sept. 3 more than 25,000 coupons requesting one or more bottles had been received out of the August issue of this



Doyle, Feldman & Bottle

magazine. The first 6,000 bottles were put on sale in Atlanta at the convention and sold out (after the first of them had been given to outgoing Nat'l Commander William C. Doyle by Howard Feldman, a Schenley vice president and

a member of New York's Schenley Post of the Legion). Commemorative bottle collecting today has quietly risen to third rank among all collecting hobbies, and the demand for the Legion bottle is almost embarrassing. There is an unavoidable time-lag between request and delivery, and the bottle was barely announced before early orderers were expressing impatience for fulfillment. Dant has issued assurances that all orders will be filled as fast as they can.

The 50th Year is not yet over. The final national observance will be held in Minneapolis on Veterans Day, Nov. 11th. The first national convention was held there in November 1919. Minneapolis will see appropriate 50th Anniversary and Veterans Day ceremonies and a special meeting of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, as well as special observances by the Auxiliary.

Delegates On The Floor



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

ELEVEN CONVENTION committees met in advance of the full business meetings and recommended action on all resolutions offered to the Convention. With one exception, the committee recommendations were adopted by the full Convention.

The Convention considered 527 resolutions. The sense of 200 of them was embodied in 124 resolutions that were adopted. Ninety-five were referred for more study, 47 were rejected and 61 were received and recorded. A "received and recorded" resolution is one whose sense is approved but whose passage is not necessary for one reason or another (existing policy, already implemented, no longer needed, etc.).

Following is a digest of all adopted resolutions. The digest is a guide to the sense of the resolutions and should not be construed as representing their exact terms.

AMERICANISM

- 37. Commends students supporting the preservation of law and order.
- 48. Supports public and private efforts to challenge anarchic threats to the nation.
- 49. Opposes change in the observance of established holidays.
- 116. Seeks constitutional amendment legalizing prayer in public buildings.
- 123. Opposes use of mails for dissemination of Communist propaganda.
- 163. Commends Red Skelton for his patriotic spirit.
- 165. Seeks enforcement of existing laws to curtail illegal activities of Black Panthers.
- 166. Urges Legion to stress observance of national holidays on campuses.
- 235. Seeks publication of House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings from 1960 to 1968.
- 252. Reaffirms belief and confidence in spiritual values.
- 262. Supports the right of everyone publicly to express his faith in God.
- 339. Reaffirms support of congressional committees on internal security.
- 400. Commends J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI for service to law and order programs.
- 436. Urges Posts to increase subscriptions to "Firing Line."
- 453. Seeks congressional action reestablishing constitutional role of U.S. Supreme Court.
- 458. Urges retention of J. Edgar Hoover as FBI head.
- 462. Commends Gulf Oil Corp. for its action in promoting Americanism.

CHILD WELFARE

- 25. Seeks to limit the public display of obscene literature.
- 317. Urges federal and public action to eliminate pollution.
- 343. Seeks law prohibiting the mailing of unsolicited pornographic material.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

No resolutions adopted.

ECONOMICS

- 4. Supports the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.
- 29. Seeks additional veterans employment representatives in U.S. Training and Employment Service offices.



Gen. John D. Ryan, Chief of Staff, Air Force, discusses U.S. airpower.

- 32. Seeks adequate funds for the Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights.
- 100. Seeks continued separation of federal and state veterans employment services and funds to operate both.
- 159. Seeks to amend U.S. Code to allow federally-employed vets to participate in military funerals.
- 296. Supports the U.S. Savings Bonds Program.
- 323. Seeks full VA control of Project REMED.
- 360. Seeks to maintain veterans preference in federal Civil Service job placements.
- 361. Endorses the Model Veterans Employment Service Program.
- 412. Seeks assurance that veterans employment services meet all veterans employment needs.
- 425. Seeks action to provide funds and manpower to adequately staff public and veterans employment services.



Paul Thompson, exec. v.p., Reader's Digest, accepts Nat'l Cmdr's Award for Digest's American flag program.

- 509. Seeks clarification of Postal Service Act of 1969 as it refers to Veterans Preference Act of 1944.
- 510. Seeks increase of funds for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.
- 511. Supports legislation to improve the Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program.
- 512. Seeks Presidential proclamation designating the first full week in May as "National Employ the Older Worker Week."



Six youths representing programs sponsored or supported by the Legion appeared at the convention. From left to right: Gregory S. Gray, 16, Gary, Ind., President, Boys Nation; Gregory Bender, 16, Sutton, Neb., Boy Scouts; Perry J. Ludy, 18, Oxnard, Calif., Boys Clubs of America; Raymond Lee Hill, 18, American Legion Baseball; William B. Coughlin, 16, Dorchester, Mass., Sons of the Legion and Benjamin G. Davidian, 18, Tracy, Calif., the Legion's 1969 Nat'l Oratorical Contest Champion.



The National Commander's Dinner for Distinguished Guests, in the Regency's Phoenix ballroom. It was a sellout months ahead.



Party hosted on parade day by Legion Founder Gen. Frank Schwengel, of Seagrams. Group above includes Edward McGinnis; Col. Frank Kossa; movie star Pat O'Brien; Past Nat'l Chaplain Father Edward J. Carney; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head.

Below, a less formal scene of Gen. Schwengel's guests socializing.



SPECIAL EVENTS

LEGLION SOCIABILITY reached its high points at get-togethers crammed in between meetings and business sessions at the Atlanta National Convention. Heading a long list of these events were the Nat'l Cmdr's Dinner for Distinguished Guests in the Regency Hyatt House and the Auxiliary States Dinner at the Marriott Motor Hotel. Actor Pat O'Brien regaled the Commander's guests and cartoonist Al Capp entertained the Auxiliary. Other socials besides those pictured here included the ANAVICUS luncheon, the Legion Press Ass'n functions, the National Yeomen F Reunion breakfast, the World War Nurses breakfast, the Historians breakfast, the Eight and Forty banquet, the Twenty and Four banquet, the ever-popular Louisiana party and various department open houses.



Three scenes at Schenley party on Sunday. Above, the Clarence Campbells, of Barre, Vt.



The Chaplains' Breakfast.



Joe Bernard, Tom Miller at Founders' meetings.



Breakfast of group from foreign and outlying Legion Departments and Posts.



The Auxiliary's big States Dinner at the Marriott.



and center, a more general view. At right, Bernard Goldberg, president of Schenley Industries, gets 50th Anniversary Medallion from outgoing National Commander Doyle.



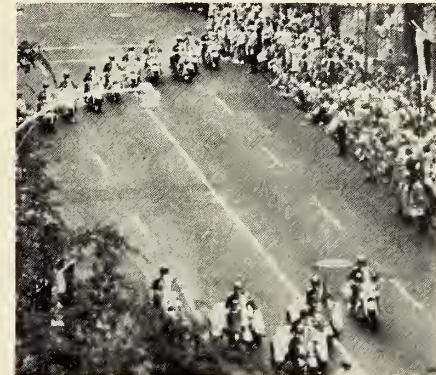
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SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

513. Opposes practice of contracting out federal custodial jobs which circumvents the veterans preference laws.
 515. Seeks wide Legion involvement in the Small Business Administration's "Project Own" program.
 516. Seeks mortgage interest rates consistent with the best interest of veterans.
 517. Endorses activities of Farmers Home Administration and seeks wider implementation of its program.

FINANCE

- Unnumbered Fixes Nat'l Legion dues at \$2 for 1970 (same as last year).



Champion Motorcycle Team of Indianapolis Police Post seen in the parade.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

35. Seeks return of all POWs desiring repatriation as essential to any settlement of the Vietnamese War.
 130. Seeks active Legion efforts to halt trade with Communist countries assisting N. Vietnam.
 131. Urges law to prohibit U.S. trade with any Communist country assisting N. Vietnam.
 205. Commands Mexico for the success of the 1968 International Olympic Games.
 207. Reaffirms position regarding continued U.S.



A special session held for representatives of Sons of The American Legion.

- sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, and urges adherence to the "Terminal Lakes-Third Locks Plan."
 208. Reaffirms stand calling for initiation by U.S. of policies to eliminate the Castro government.
 240. Reiterates Legion's support of Vietnam struggle; urges continuing offensive military activity and calls for a deadline to the period of negotiation. (Joint Resolution with National Security.)
 282. Seeks investigation of Communist atrocities in Vietnam.
 283. Condemns UN plans to honor Lenin on the 100th Anniversary of his birth.
 413. Urges continued U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands.
 427. Seeks appropriate measures to provide



Newsmen who got Legion Fourth Estate Awards for excellence in journalism. Left, Geo. W. Healy, Jr., Vice President, The Times Picayune, New Orleans, La. Right, Raymond J. McHugh, Washington Bureau Chief, and Vice President, Copley News Service, Washington, D.C.



Units of Armed Services led off the parade.



Among marchers was Minnesota contingent with massed flags.

THE PARADE

THE LEGION'S 51st annual national Parade—largest in Atlanta's history—attracted thousands of convention visitors and Atlantans to the famed Peachtree Street route to watch veterans of four wars march in review. The eight divisions of the parade—preceded by military units of all services—paced off from the start point at 7:00 p.m., Mon., Aug. 25, and didn't finish moving past the reviewing stand in front of the ultra-modern Peachtree Plaza building complex until close to 1 a.m. Military jets did flyovers during the first hour before it got dark. Pictures on these two pages show some of the Legionnaire marchers from 58 departments around the world, military units and equipment, floats, bands and parade watchers, young and old. It was a pleasure to see how many spectators saluted the colors as they passed.





SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

Israel with arms to maintain Middle East balance of power.

428. Seeks restraints in U.S. Foreign Aid program governing outlay and assistance to certain countries.

433. Opposes recognition of Red China and seeks accounting of all American prisoners held by that country.

467. Urges action to prevent attacks on U.S. ships and planes.



W. P. Gullander, President, Nat'l Assn Mfrs., discusses inflation.

468. Urges an end to U.S. participation in trade boycott of Rhodesia.

469. Seeks guarantees and enforceable provisions in any arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

528. Reaffirms Legion stand as expressed in the Declaration on Czechoslovakia (1968).

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

61. Seeks nationwide program to publicize the fundamental beliefs of The American Legion.

77. Asks Posts' assistance in organizing veterans clubs on campuses.



Legion Founder Frank Schwengel gets 50th Anniversary Medallion.

228. Opposes federal, state or local financial aid to building or maintenance of a W.E.B. Du Bois memorial.

229. Seeks imprinting "For God and Country" on American Legion stationery and publications where feasible.

501. Urges support for American Legion Extension Institute correspondence course in Legion leadership.

502. Supports training for district, county and Post officers with clearly defined objectives.

504. Urges continued participation of Membership and Post Activities committee members in annual national membership workshop.

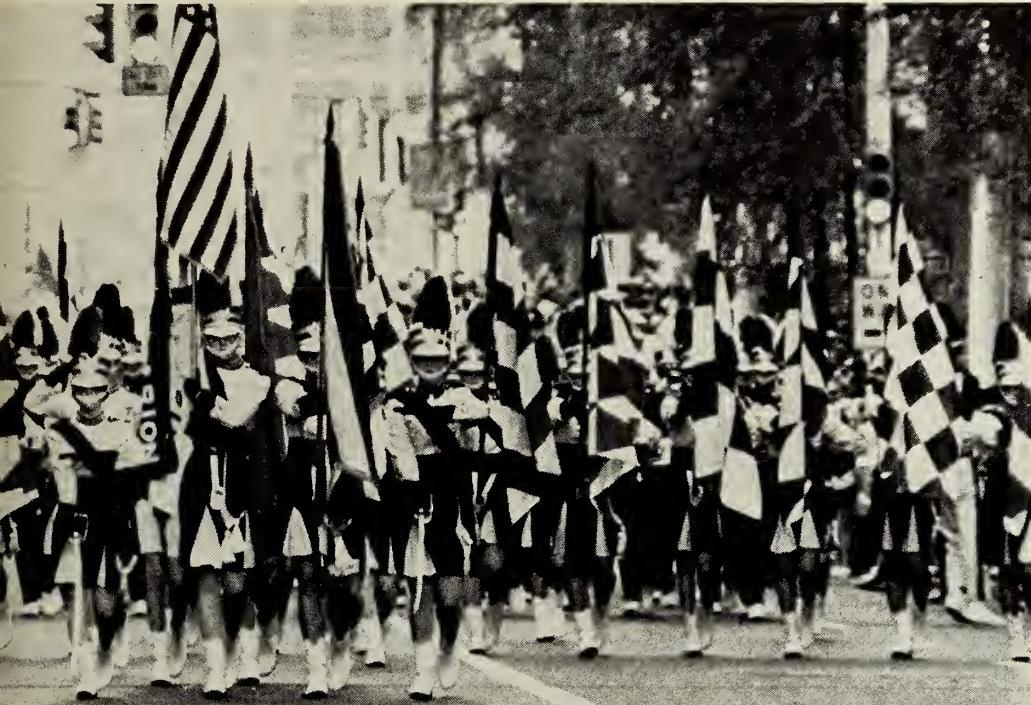
LEGISLATION AND RULES

442. Reaffirms support for creation of a Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.

495. Seeks voting rights in U.S. Presidential elections for citizens of Puerto Rico.

NATIONAL SECURITY

9. Urges earliest possible action to insure devel-



Snappy all-girl unit stepped proudly along route of march.



Part of crowd in reviewing stand who watched six-hour procession.



Boy Scouts who assisted judges on field at Drum and Bugle Corps contest. They were prompt, efficient and courteous.

1969 MUSIC & MARCHING CHAMPIONS



The Yankee Rebels, sponsored by Post 20, Baltimore, Md., won the Senior Drum & Bugle Corps championship with a stirring musical

THOUGH THE musicianship and marching display at the 1969 National Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals and Parade of Champions on Sun., Aug. 24, was uniformly excellent, the musical hit of the balmy Georgia evening that brought the crowd of over 12,000 at Georgia Tech's Grant Field to its feet clamoring for more was the inspired performance of the **Senior Drum & Bugle Corps** Championship winners, the Yankee Rebels of Hamilton Post 20, Baltimore, Md. The judges awarded them 81.25 points for their efforts, part of which included a stirring re-creation of the Civil War in music and drill. In the **Junior Drum & Bugle Corps** division, the Cavaliers of Chicago, Ill., sponsored by First National Bank of Chicago Post 985, won over seven other finalists with 83.85 points.

Here are results of other contests held earlier:

A cool, well-drilled, all-girl outfit, the Casper Troopers, sponsored by Post 2, Casper, Wyo., won the **Junior Color**

Guard title with 95.30 points. The A. R. McAllister Memorial Band of Post 1284, Joliet, Ill., marched and played itself into its 22nd **Senior Band** championship with 88.98 points. The Lake Band, Post 180, Milwaukee, Wis., garnered 87.26 points in winning **Junior Band** laurels. The Jersey Chevrons, Post 40, Ridgefield Park, N.J., took the **Senior Color Guard** title with 92.40 points and the Little Bills of Chicago, Ill., sponsored by Commonwealth Edison Post 118, won the **Firing Squad** competition with 94.05 points. **Men's Chorus** honors were taken by the Champions of Song, Alonzo Cudworth Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis., with a score of 92.48. **Men's Quartet** title went to Nabb-Leslie Unit #2 of Post 82, Millville, N.J., with a score of 90.95 points. The **Motorcycle Drill Team** of Police Post 56, Indianapolis, Ind., was again champ in its division. The drawing for the four Ford automobiles donated by the Seagram Posts was also held at the conclusion of the contests. See page 27 for story and pictures.



Junior Drum & Bugle Corps: the Cavaliers



Blue-Gray re-enactment.



of Post 985, Chicago, Ill.



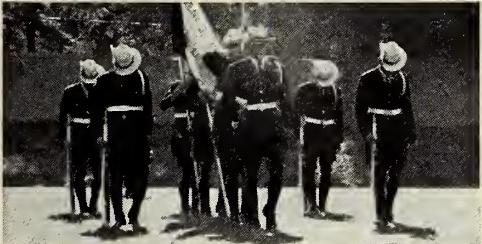
Quartet #2 of Post 82, Millville, N.J.



Jr. Color Guard: Post 2, Casper, Wyo.



Chorus: Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.



Sr. Color Guard: Post 40, Ridgefield Park, N.J.



Senior Band: Post 1284, Joliet, Ill.



Firing Squad: Post 118, Chicago, Ill.



Junior Band: Post 180, Milwaukee, Wis.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

- opment and deployment of an advanced bomber.
 10. Urges government support of efforts to secure advanced fighter aircraft.
 11. Urges congressional support of the C-5 airlift program and support of all-jet strategic and tactical airlift force.
 12. Seeks full congressional and Presidential support for deployment of a close air support aircraft.
 13. Seeks full federal support of an Advanced Rescue System.



The Foreign Relations Convention Committee screens resolutions for its report.

14. Urges activation of the Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program.
 15. Urges Administration and congressional support to insure the superiority of U.S. strategic forces.
 67. Supports the selective service system but seeks amendments to specific selection methods.
 68. Commands Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, U.S. Selective Service System.
 69. Reaffirms Legion's belief in universal military training and supports the ROTC program.
 152. Seeks increase in purchase limit at post exchanges in Philippines by qualified veterans.



Marine Gen. Raymond G. Davis accepts Legion Child Welfare \$15,000 check for the 3rd Marine Division's Memorial Children's Hospital in Quang Tri, Vietnam.

153. Seeks laws to reopen the Philippine Guerrilla Recognition Program to reevaluate its veterans' service.
 172. Encourages local high schools to inaugurate Junior ROTC programs.
 173. Seeks retention of U.S. Coast Guard as a Uniformed Military Service of the U.S.
 174. Seeks official termination of Canada's policy of admitting American draft evaders or deserters.
 184. Seeks full conviction of all draft evaders and deserters.
 185. Seeks designation of permanent status for U.S. Army Valley Forge General Hospital.
 221. Supports legislation for recomputation of pay for retired military personnel.
 223. Commands Astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins and the NASA moon mission program.
 240. U.S. Government policy in S. Vietnam. (See Res. 240 under Foreign Relations.)



A booth where conventioneers got info about American Legion Life Insurance.

293. Seeks to amend U.S. Armed Forces Nurses Program to include graduates of two-year courses.
 294. Seeks continued improvements in strategic airlift and sealift programs to meet needs of U.S. forces.
 367. Commands Apollo 8 Astronauts on their 1968 Christmas Eve observance while in space.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

IN THEIR FINAL major action on Aug. 28, the 3,033 Legion convention delegates nominated and elected their national commander and other national officers for the 1969-70 year. Elected Nat'l Cmdr by acclamation was J. Milton Patrick, 54, of Skiatook, Okla., a 9th Division combat infantry veteran of WW2 who was wounded in action in Germany. Patrick is a banker by profession and a civic leader of note, having served as councilman and mayor of his town several times. (A biography of the new Commander begins on page 12.).

In his acceptance speech, Nat'l Cmdr Patrick urged Legionnaires everywhere to join forces with other civic organizations in a massive effort for greater na-

Congressman
Ed Edmondson, of
Muskogee, Okla.,
nominates
Patrick for
Nat'l Cmdr.



tional unity. "We can, by united effort," he said, "persuade our fellow citizens that their personal involvement is essential if we are to serve our communities, our states and our nation effectively."

Cmdr Patrick was nominated by Rep. Ed Edmondson (Okla.). Leroy S. Lakey, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from North Carolina, seconded the nomination as did Nat'l Committeeman Glenn Green of South Dakota.

The following five Nat'l Vice Cmdrs were unanimously elected: Kent Lundgren, Menominee, Mich.; Roland D. Marble, Jackson, Miss.; Raymond F. Mudge, Manchester, N.H.; Earl R. Norgard, Portland, Ore., and Gilberto M. Font, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Named National Chaplain was Fr. William D. Curtis, Pastor of St. Theodore's Church, Albert Lea, Minn.



Mr. & Mrs. Cecil Watson on stage. Watson has been Nat'l Cmdr Patrick's partner for more than 30 years. Says Patrick: "Without him to backstop me at home, I couldn't serve."



J. Milton Patrick, Okla., waves to delegates on his election to be National Commander.

THE FIVE NATIONAL VICE COMMANDERS AND NATIONAL CHAPLAIN FOR 1969-70.



Lundgren (V.C.) Marble (V.C.) Mudge (V.C.) Norgard (V.C.) Font (V.C.) Curtis (Chaplain)



An Oklahoma all-girl Kiltie Band joins demonstration on Patrick's nomination.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

372. Reaffirms support of the U.S. Armed Forces.
 451. Seeks updating of U.S. Navy Replacement Program and introduction of nuclear propulsion systems in certain naval vessels.
 456. Seeks priority for deployment of Safeguard ABM System and urges continued research of such systems.
 482. Urges action to bring the American Flag Fleet to a worldwide superior position.
 496. Urges necessary approval, authority and funding for U.S. oceanographic exploration.
 497. Seeks means to continue U.S. Navy sponsorship of university programs research.



A New Mexico group at a social.

520. Supports the office of Civil Defense and its programs.
 522. Seeks full Legion participation in a program to establish a nationwide Civil Defense Committee.
 523. Urges that priority be given to Civil Defense agencies in procuring certain surplus governmental property.
 524. Calls upon Congress to increase federal contributions to the national Civil Defense Program.



Mrs. M. Boydston Satterfield of The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

525. Calls for one federal agency to administer emergency functions in natural or man-made disasters.
 526. Urges federal law to establish an independent Maritime Department.
 527. Expresses gratitude for industry's efforts in support of our armed forces, and urges news media to present a balanced picture of the military-industrial complex.

REHABILITATION

34. Seeks reduction of classroom hours in the farm cooperative program.
 107. Urges continuation of 10% exclusion of retirement annuities in computing pension income.
 142. Asks legislation improving pension benefits



Past Nat'l Cmdr. Preston J. Moore as he presented the National Commander's Colors to his fellow Oklahoman, J. Milton Patrick, following Patrick's election to the leadership of the Legion for the new year.

506. Reaffirms support of law enforcement officers and organizations.
 507. Urges enforcement of all laws according to due process of law.
 508. Commends student organizations opposing unlawful interference with the educational process.
 518. Opposes reduction in our military strength.
 519. Seeks program to provide fallout shelters in schools.

- for veterans, their widows and children.
 151. Seeks one-year extension of \$100,000 annual appropriation to Veterans Memorial Hospital, Philippine Islands.
 162. Seeks legislation providing \$500 mustering-out pay to Vietnam vets discharged under honorable conditions.

OFFICIAL GREETINGS



Maddox

Allen

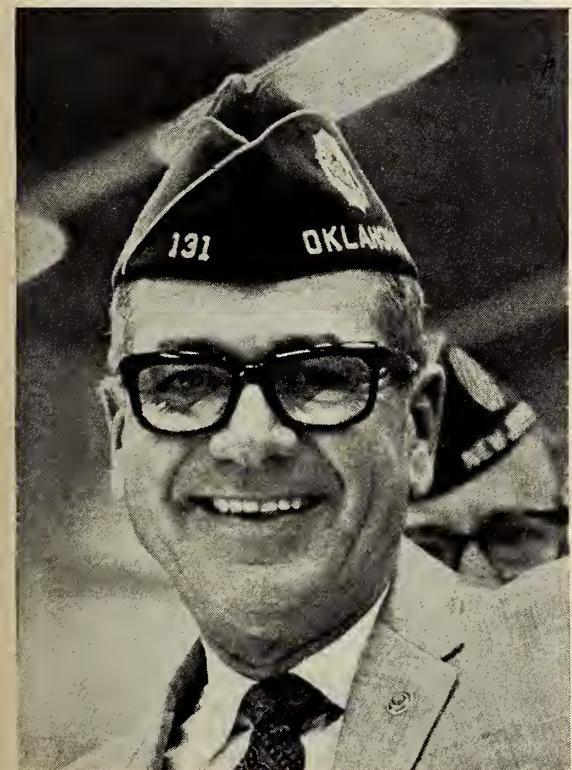
Osborne

Conradi

The delegates got greetings from Gov. Lester Maddox; Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen; Convention Corp. President George Osborne and outgoing Georgia Legion Cmdr. Karl Conradi.



succeeding William C. Doyle (N.J.) at left.



Patrick smiles as he starts acceptance speech.



The Nat'l Executive Committee met briefly after the Convention. It confirmed the re-appointment of Nat'l Treasurer Francis W. Polen (Ind.); Nat'l Adjutant William F. Hauck (Ind.) and Nat'l Judge Advocate Bertram G. Davis (N.Y.). It named John A. May (S.C.) as Nat'l Historian. It also confirmed future meeting dates through May, 1970.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

- 289.** Supports legislation providing educational assistance at secondary level for eligible vets' wives and widows.
- 326.** Supports legislation providing VA outpatient treatment, including drugs and medicines for nonservice-connected conditions, for totally disabled veterans.
- 351.** Urges inscription of word "Vietnam" on headstones of deceased Vietnam Era veterans.
- 378.** Seeks legislation to extend assistance benefits to veterans completing elementary education.
- 418.** Seeks extension of community nursing home care at VA expense to 9 months and authorization of direct admission for such care.
- 434.** Sponsors increased compensation to service-connected disabled persons in nursing homes.
- 474.** Seeks same vocational rehabilitation for disabled Vietnam Era vets as for WW2 and Korean vets.

In future issues, this magazine will give more complete coverage to many of the subjects digested in the preceding review of convention resolutions, and on some of the reports presented to the convention. Next year's National Convention is scheduled for Portland, Oregon, August 28 to September 3.

Convention text, and photos not otherwise credited, by R.B. Pitkin, Al Marshall, John Andreola, Mario Lubrano, Roy Miller, James Swartz, Walter Boll, Gene Forte.

Seen here are the chairmen of the convention committees that screened all resolutions.



AMERICANISM
Daniel O'Connor
New York



CHILD WELFARE
Earl Franklin, Jr.
Colorado



CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS
Francis Giordano
New York



ECONOMIC
Clarence Campbell
Vermont



FINANCE
Churchill Williams
Iowa



FOREIGN
RELATIONS
Thomas Whelan
N. Dakota



INTERNAL
AFFAIRS
Donald Smith
Michigan



LEGISLATION
Clarence Horton
Alabama



MEMBERSHIP
William Gormley
Pennsylvania



NATIONAL
SECURITY
Emmett Lenihan
Washington



REHABILITATION
William Lenker
S. Dakota

OTHER LEGION NEWS

Portland, Ore., Team Wins 1969 Legion Baseball World Series

The teen-age baseball team sponsored by Hollywood Post 105 of The American Legion, Portland, Ore., won the 1969 American Legion World Series, held at Duncan Field, Hastings, Neb., Aug. 28-Sept. 2. The tourney went the full limit of 15 games. Portland beat Towson Post 22 of Towson, Md., 4-0 in the final game. Portland was the Region 8 champ while Towson was tops in Region 2.

Other Regional champs, who were runners-up in the Series, included: **Region 7**, Colorado Springs Post 5, Vista Grande, Colo.; **Region 6**, Gilbert C. Grafton Post 2, Fargo, N.D.; **Region 5**, George W. Budde Post 507, Cincinnati, Ohio; **Region 4**, James H. Teel Post 105, Bartlesville, Okla.; **Region 3**, Palm Beach Post 12, West Palm Beach, Fla., and **Region 1**, Naugatuck Post 17, Naugatuck, Conn.

The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year for 1969 is John David Adeimy of West Palm Beach, Fla. He played shortstop for West Palm Beach. The 18-year-old youth (born July 24, 1951) graduated in June from Forest Hill High School, West Palm Beach. He bats and throws righthanded, stands at 5'9" and weighs 165 lbs.

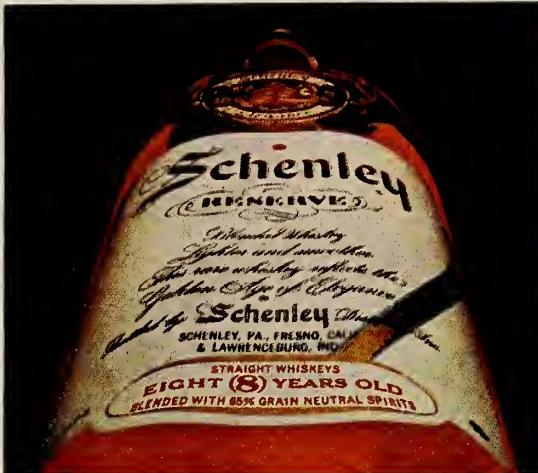
Adeimy also won the 1969 Legion batting title, and with it the Hillerich & Bradsby Louisville Slugger Trophy. He made 43 total appearances in regional and world series play, was charged with 39 official at-bats, and got 20 hits for an official batting average of .513.

The James F. Daniel, Jr. Memorial Sportsmanship Award went to third baseman William McKinley McCord, 3rd, of the Portland team. Born Mar. 20, 1951, he graduated from Portland's Madison High School last June. He bats and throws righthanded, stands 5'9" and weighs 180 lbs. The Daniel Award is named for the late James F. Daniel, Jr., of South Carolina, a former Legion National Americanism Commission Chairman. It is awarded for teamwork, loyalty, cooperation, self-reliance, fair play and courage.

Attendance at the 15-game tournament totaled 20,908 in spite of a 6½-inch rainfall on the night of Aug. 30.

Between 7:00 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. next day, groundskeepers, Legion officials and just plain ball fans pitched in with rakes, shovels, gasoline and other materials to make the grounds playable. From 3:15 p.m. to the last out on Sunday night, three games, totaling 30 innings (one of them a 12-inning game) were played on the field and the tournament went on.

Are you getting your money's worth for your whiskey?



Use this rule of thumb.

1. Age.

The straight whiskeys blended* in
Schenley Reserve
are eight years old.

2. Taste.

Older whiskey tastes more
mature. Smoother.

It costs more to make.

3. Value.

So if you're paying Schenley Reserve prices
for something younger, don't think that
they're charging too much.

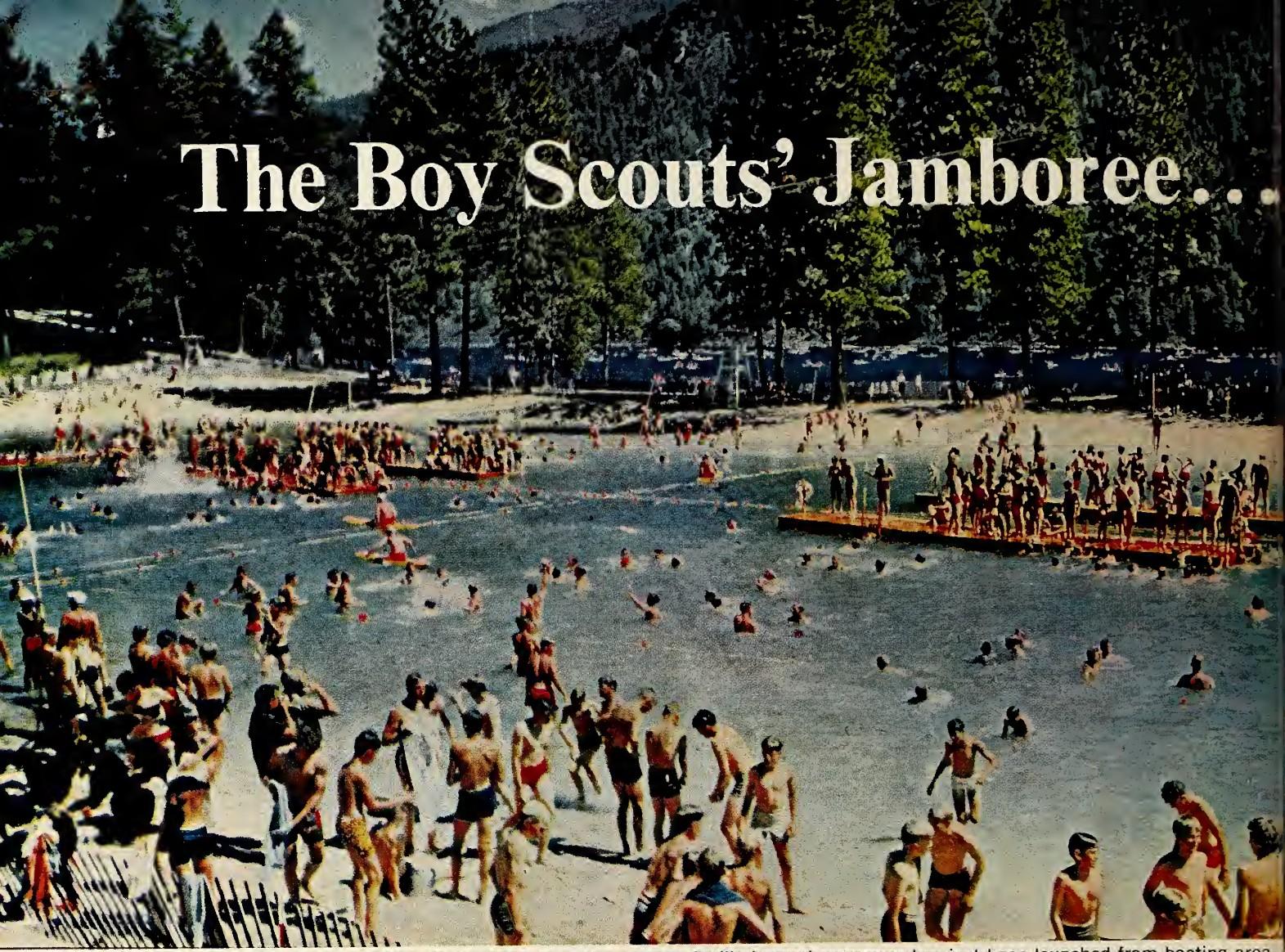
Maybe we're just charging too little.

Schenley Reserve.

It costs more to make. Costs us. Not you.

*Blended Whiskey • 35% Straight Whiskies
65% Grain Neutral Spirits • 86 Proof © Schenley Distillers Co., N.Y.C.

The Boy Scouts' Jamboree...



A waterfront mob scene on Lake Pend Oreille's Buttonhook Bay. Huge canoe flotilla beyond swimmers has just been launched from boating area

It wasn't all mobs. Pair at right found a place to goof off for a while in serene solitude, while the two Waynesboro, Pa., Scouts below were the maximum allowed in one party on a wood trail dotted with planted plastic bottles as archery targets. ▼



Below, Jamboree morning flag ceremonies, at which a different camp had the



at Farragut, Idaho



a quarter mile out of picture on right.



TEXT AND PHOTOS BY R. B. PITKIN

SHOWN HERE AND on the following page are some of the scenes when roughly 35,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America, plus maybe 7,000 adult leaders, trekked to the northern panhandle of Idaho last July 16-22, to camp out above the shores of Lake Pend Oreille in Farragut State Park. It was the 7th National Jamboree for the B.S.A. Jamborees are normally held every four years, but this one was held five years after the last Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa. Cause of the delay was the first World Jamboree to be held on U.S. soil in 1967 at this same site. The Farragut site, which is that of a WW2 Navy boot camp, was also the scene of the national Girl Scout Roundup of 1965. Little remains of the old Farragut boot camp, but some of the water towers are intact. The brig is too. It was used by the Scouts as an administrative building and photo lab, and as a chow hall for the Jamboree staff and guests.

Everyone tented out, while the Scouts and leaders with them cooked and ate

in their camp areas. At a central "Skilorama" area, various troops on scheduled days showed off to all some special projects of their own. By day, Scouts in many small groups, or singly, added to their achievement record on hiking trails or waterfront; in nature training camps in deep woods where Idaho conservation officials awaited visitors; on archery ranges or along wood trails where archery targets were posted at intervals. By night, troops held campfire parties with guests from other camps, entertaining each other with skits or music, or joining in songfests.



A Michigan campfire with guests from Tampa.



(Left) Scouts from Clinton Valley, Mich. (Pontiac area) cut wood for supper at which durable ex-prizefighter (and now a part-time National Scout staffman) Archie Moore will be guest. (Above) Moore (red cap) arrives and solves a trout cooking problem.

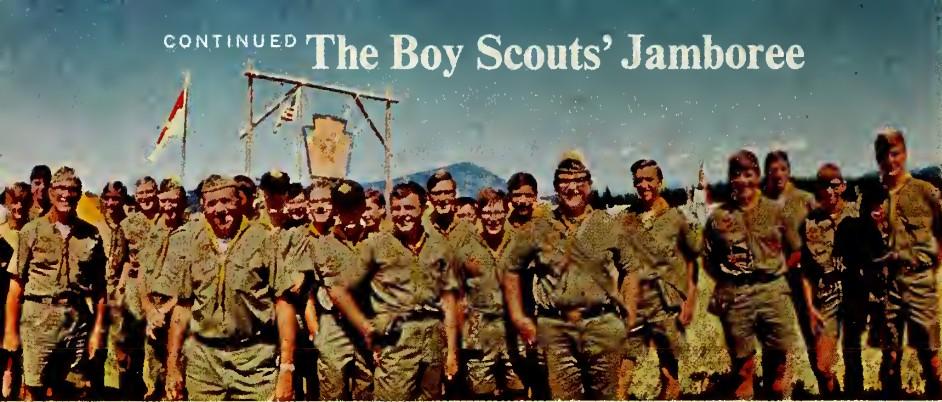
duty each day. In each troop campground, dawn and dusk flag rites were also held.



Scouts were forever trying to trade badges, neckerchiefs, other emblems. Scout with cigar box full of V badges below attracted three sharp traders fast.



CONTINUED
The Boy Scouts' Jamboree



A Pennsylvania group poses before their Keystoned camp gate.



Slope of blue, synthetic fibers allowed all-weather skiing. Scouts swore evenings were snow weather, but days were hot.



The way you play this game, one Scout tries to ride oil drum in pool while four others pull on ropes to unhorse him. Odds favor the rope pullers.



A view of the "Skilorama" where troops exhibited special projects to thousands of other Scouts and visitors.



Sunday religious services in one of 13 huge camps into which Jamboree was divided.



HOW THEY BUILT—AND REBUILT—THE WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from page 21)

dent Grant called in Army Engineers to shore them up. Heavy rains and poor drainage had for years flooded the kitchen. As the floors rotted, new planking was nailed down. When, during President Benjamin Harrison's Administration, the smell of decaying wood became too offensive, Mrs. Harrison ordered the entire kitchen floor replaced. Workmen found a planking-sandwich five layers thick "and enough cockroaches to populate the planet."

ESPECIALLY SINCE the Lincoln days, Mrs. Harrison noted, space had been a problem. The White House was not big enough to meet the demands put upon it as a Presidential residence, for entertainment of dignitaries and as an Executive Office Building. She suggested that a private residence be built on nearby Sixteenth Street and that the White House be used for ceremonial occasions. She also had plans drawn for the addition of two huge office wings which would have made the White House "U"-shaped. The public uproar was immediate. It wanted no change in either the symbolic shape of the White House or the official residence. The Harrison plans died in Congress. However, the Congress did appropriate funds in 1890 for White House "modernization . . .

electrification . . . and rat extermination."

President Theodore Roosevelt complained that the drafty White House was "a peril to health and even life itself." Floors had steadily sagged since Grant first noticed the problem 33 years earlier. Underpinnings were so wobbly that dishes rattled in State Dining Room cabinets when official guests entered the room. There were mysterious creaking noises throughout the White House. Beams and studding were charred where electrical overloads had melted insulation.

In 1902, Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the second major rebuilding of the White House and construction of Executive Offices in East and West Wings. The entire interior on the east side of the White House was torn out. Flooring was put in over new underpinnings reinforced with more than 170,000 bricks. Electrical and heating systems were replaced. The elevator was rebuilt with oak from trusswork taken from Old South Meeting House, where members of the Boston Tea Party had gathered.

Although contemporary accounts refer to the 1902 rebuilding as "The Restoration," architect Charles F. McKim was not overly proud of the work. President Roosevelt ordered the job done in less than five months. In the rush, wood

chips and shavings were left in attics to become a fire hazard. Ceilings were slapped together with thousands of spikes driven into wet plaster. Floors quickly sagged again and the ghost-like noises continued.

SOON THE White House was ailing again, even more seriously than before. This time it was a rotted roof. Public Buildings Commissioners said it needed immediate replacement before it fell in on the President's head. Calvin Coolidge was not alarmed. "I presume there are plenty of others who would be willing to take the risk of living under that roof." Three years into his Administration he consented to have the repairs made, after it was pointed out that a third floor—hidden from the street by the parapet—could be added at the same time to provide more guest rooms, a solarium and a sewing room for his wife. President Coolidge became the first President to raise the roof of the White House.

The inevitable occurred on Christmas Eve, 1929. While President Herbert Hoover was dining, faulty wiring in the West Wing attic ignited shavings and touched off a three-alarm blaze which called out 21 fire companies. President Hoover watched from the roof as firemen dragged their hoses and ladders across the snow to fight the flames and

(Continued on page 50)

Official American Legion Life Insurance

As a Legionnaire, you can protect your family's well-being for as little as 7¢ a day with Official American Legion Life Insurance. Just mail this enrollment card with your check for \$4 for a full unit of protection for the rest of 1969 (beginning Nov. 1). That comes to only \$2 a month! Normally no medical is required. If you are not accepted, your \$4 will be promptly refunded. No persons age 70 or over (including those desiring a second half unit) will be accepted for new insurance.

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Age	Basic Full Unit	Total Coverage During 1969
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55-59	1,200	1,380.00
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*Insurance terminates on the 1st day of January coinciding with or next following your 75th birthday.

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HOW THEY BUILT—AND REBUILT—THE WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from page 49)

prevent destruction of the White House itself.

Clearly, the White House needed overhauling, if not total rebuilding. But with WW2, the demand was for more office space. President Franklin Roosevelt added it, plus a bomb shelter. Its exact location is a secret.

On a summer night after the war, President Harry Truman stood on the lawn sloping up toward the White House. Squinting toward the south portico, he calculated that the breeze coming in off the Potomac was being deflected upward by the slope and was hitting the White House at about the second-floor level. Truman decided to build a balcony to enjoy the evening breeze. Historians were appalled, but no more so than architects, members of the federal Commission on Fine Arts, Congressmen and others who decried any change in the White House exterior. During the national fuss-and-feathers, Truman dipped into his discretionary fund and built it anyway. The Treasury Department postscripted the episode by recalling all \$20 bills and issuing new ones showing the Truman Balcony.

The White House was nearly 150 years old when President Truman moved in. The hodgepodge of changes and remodelings, often without regard to what the floors would support, had left the place in sorry condition. The White House had, moreover, seen hard usage. Troops had been bivouacked in the East Room during the Civil War. President Lincoln's son had fired a toy cannon outside the Cabinet Room and President James Garfield's son, Irving, had ridden his bicycle down the grand staircase. There were old nicks in the stone steps. One of President Theodore Roosevelt's sons had scarred the parquet floor in the East Room when he used it as a roller skating rink until his mother caught him. Another son, Quentin, had led their pony, Algonquin, into the White House, and taken him up in the elevator to cheer brother Archie, who was in bed with the measles.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was puzzled by the continued creakings, but not as alarmed by them as he was by the swaying chandelier in the Blue Room while he was receiving official visitors, or by vibrations from above the East Room ceiling that made chandelier tines tinkle. When Margaret and Harry Truman played her piano, small piles of plaster dust settled on the floor of the room below. President Truman also discovered that his bathtub, directly over a reception room, was gradually sinking. He told newsmen he "shocked" Mrs. Truman by describing the scene had he fallen

through the ceiling "wearing nothing but a bathtub while she was entertaining the Daughters of the American Revolution."

In January 1948, Truman asked architects to examine the mansion and suggest how it could be rebuilt from the ground up. Although Hoban's sandstone walls were still good and the architects marveled at the one-sixteenth-inch masonry joints, test borings showed that Hoban's foundations were only five feet deep in clay. The only safe foundation lay 25 feet beneath them in an 18-foot-thick stratum of gravel. The White House would have to be built *down* before it could be rebuilt *up*.



"... with one in Princeton, another at Smith and a third at Lawrenceville, please bring the industrials up sharply, dear Lord."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The upper floors were, moreover, perched on a ground floor which was like a piece of Swiss cheese, pocked with holes bored over the years to carry electrical wiring, plumbing and heating conduits. Brickwork supporting the grand staircase was crumbling. Everywhere, plaster was cracking. The ceiling in the East Room was sagging six inches and could collapse at any time.

The architects put stethoscopes to the walls and listened. Sure enough. The walls did creak, probably due to the weight of years of accumulation of plumbing, heating and other piping. Of grave concern was the Coolidge steel and tile roof. It was much too heavy to be safely supported by the decrepit building. In summary, the architects said the White House was in danger of falling down. Several editorial writers said that the only thing that kept the White House standing was tradition.

Three solutions were proposed. Two of them recommended that the White House be demolished by the wrecker's

ball and a new building put up. The third would rebuild, using Hoban's sandstone shell, and, in 1949, Congress appropriated \$5,761,000 to do it. The job was an engineering challenge unparalleled in modern times. Fifteen general contractors nevertheless were game enough to bid on it. A Philadelphia firm headed by John McShain won out. Assisting were 51 subcontractors. Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton was appointed executive director of reconstruction and William A. Delano, consulting architect.

The Trumans moved into nearby Blair House and work began December 7, 1949, coincidental with the eighth anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Eventually, a team of 172 craftsmen was assembled. Inside and out, the mansion was webbed with scaffolding. Like a huge jigsaw puzzle, the White House was taken apart, piece-by-piece: the Joliet tiles in the Entrance Hall, hand-carved moldings, ornamental plasterwork, crystal chandeliers, furniture, windows, door hardware. Each piece was tagged as to its location against the time the puzzle would be reassembled, and then sent to storage or to refurbishing studios. Some 95,000 bricks dating to the Hoban era were shipped to Mount Vernon for restoring Washington's home. Junk was collected at nearby Fort Myer until somebody could figure out what to do with it, assuming it had any value.

AND THEN A MOST peculiar thing happened. The Fort began to receive letters from schoolchildren and others requesting the junk. Congress quickly passed an act permitting the old pieces of the White House to be given away. For the cost of handling and shipping, 13 kits were offered. They ranged from a foot-long piece of lath for 25¢ and hand-forged nails set in plastic to a \$100 build-your-own fireplace kit of White House bricks. American Legion Posts bought kits containing enough pine to make a gavel. Included in each kit was a small plate testifying to its authenticity. More than 100,000 requests flooded Fort Myer. Only 30,000 could be filled.

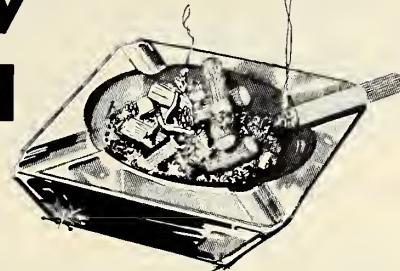
As the White House was gutted to its shell, char from the 1814 fire was revealed. Structural dangers were found to be worse than suspected. Ripping away lath and plaster, workmen discovered gaps of from three to five inches between the inner and outer walls. Possibly alarmed at the prospect of public reaction over the White House being allowed to deteriorate to this extent, the government classified pictures of these conditions as "Secret" and did not release the photos until the fixup job was done.

With only Hoban's walls standing, the trickiest part of the rebuilding—the new foundation—began. A bulldozer scooped out 10,000 cubic yards of clay. The final

(Continued on page 52)

You've tried to stop, but maybe—

Here's Why You're Still Smoking



This country is full of people who have stopped smoking — frequently. Every year some six or seven million try to kick the habit for good. Only one in four makes it. Many who want to quit seek the help of one or another of the smoking deterrents that can be found in any drug store. Do those who fail just buy the wrong one?

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sant to take as an aspirin.

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However, before Bantron was put on the market, a lot of research was undertaken. It was tested on hundreds and hundreds of people who wanted to stop smoking. In these clinical tests 83%, more than 4 out of 5, did so easily and pleasantly with the help of Bantron. And it took them only 5 to 7 days.

Today it is widely recognized that smoking is destructive to life and health. A lot of people don't want to smoke but think they can't help it. Mostly these are people who have never tried Bantron. Many of them have sucked piles of lozenges or chewed stacks of gum, and have decided that the cure was worse than the disease.

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HOW THEY BUILT—AND REBUILT—THE WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from page 51)

gaping hole under the White House provided space to build two new basements for air-conditioning, heating and other equipment, plus a utility area. With iron-work shoring up walls, four-foot square pits were dug at intervals under Hoban's walls. The pits burrowed 27 feet into the clay and gravel. Concrete was poured into them. While it set, another series of pits was dug and poured. Eventually, 126 pits were cemented. The White House at last stood on a sturdy foundation.

Some 660 tons of steel beams and other structural members were jockeyed through Hoban's narrow doors and windows, raised, welded and riveted, until they formed a skeleton which independently supported the new floors and walls. The ironwork was joined to the sandstone walls by heavy anchor bars.

Meanwhile, five sculptors of plaster covered the ornamental scrollwork with gelatine. When it hardened into molds, they cast new scrollwork and carved better detail than the old work, which was covered with countless coats of paint. Wood paneling was specially processed to bring out its original luster. Interior decorators supervised details in every room. Only the Lincoln Room remained untouched. Five automatic elevators were added, as was a fire alarm system, conduits for future electrical and other utility additions, a central vacuum cleaning system, running ice water and piped-in music for every room. Roosevelt's bomb shelter was refurbished with nine-foot-thick concrete walls, double steel doors, communications facilities and a system for filtering out poison gas and radioactive dust. Finally, the edges of the roof were raised to permit the addition of 14 guest rooms.

IN APRIL 1952, work was completed and the Trumans moved back in with assurances from architects that the White House would last at least a century before another major reconstruction job would be necessary.

Today, the White House has 235 furnished rooms, including 100 offices in the East and West Wings, 25 bedrooms, three dining rooms, 20 baths, 29 fireplaces, 147 windows, eight skylights, a swimming pool, a bowling alley, a gymnasium, a library, a movie theater, a TV broadcasting room, a restaurant-sized kitchen, eight television antennae on the roof—one for each station in the Washington area—half a million feet of electrical wiring, over 2,000 electrical outlets, 450 light fixtures and a monthly electric bill exceeding \$4,600.

Every week, more than 40,000 people, not counting official guests, visit the White House, which stands in the center of the crook formed by a "U"-shaped

knoll of 18 acres surrounded by a seven-foot iron picket fence and 13 gates. On the grounds are a putting green; a tennis court; a pad for helicopters; fountains; flower gardens; shrubs and trees from many states and nations; a patch for growing herbs for the Presidential table, and an electronic squawker for scaring away birds.

TO KEEP THE White House operating requires a full-time staff of more than 300, including 34 electricians, carpenters, painters and plumbers; an upholsterer, a window washer, four housemen who wax and buff 600,000 square feet of wood floors, a corps of housekeepers who vacuum 15,000 square feet of carpeting and dust some of the nation's most priceless antiques, and a battery of switchboard operators who answer the telephone when you dial (202) 456-1414.

If you were able to buy the White House it would cost more than \$125 million, according to the Department of the Interior. To live in White House style, you would need an annual income of around \$35 million before taxes. The annual cost of cutting the rye and fescue grass and keeping up the grounds comes to \$200,000—half of what Hoban estimated it would cost to build the place.

Despite this splendor, few Presidential families have been fond of the White House. "It's not a home," said President Lyndon Johnson. "It's a place you go when you finish work." President Theodore Roosevelt said: "You don't live there. You are only Exhibit A to the country." President Coolidge called it, "a temple of inconveniences," and Truman, "a great white prison."

Future Presidents undoubtedly will remodel and rebuild the place while attempting to make the White House a home. One thing will probably never be changed. That's the prayer which President Franklin Roosevelt had carved on the State Dining Room mantel. It was written by President John Adams the day after he moved in: "I pray Heaven to bestow the best of Blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise Men ever rule under this roof."

THE END

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HOW TO STRETCH YOUR INFLATED MONEY

(Continued from page 11)

might be tempted to buy for limited use. It's also an inexpensive way to try your hand at using various things that you think you can or can't use, and to get to know something about the operation and features of some costly equipment you are thinking of buying, so that you are wiser when and if you actually do buy it.

He who knows exactly what he wants when he goes to buy something is dollars ahead of the fellow who is at the mercy of a sales pitch that might sell him far more than he needs. It is my experience, and probably yours, that if you are buying something about which you know little, the man may show you the \$100 item first, and you may take it simply because you just don't know that the \$75 one is just as good for your purposes. And yet, if I insist on the \$75 item because its cheaper, I may find that I needed the \$100 one. *Knowing what you need before you shop* is the only way out of either of these dilemmas. Even the merchant who leans over backwards to sell you neither more nor less than what you need has a hard time figuring out what that is from the description of a buyer who hardly knows himself.

There are two other important aspects of daily life that cost us large sums, often needlessly. They are (a) waste, and (b) self-indulgence in little things whose cost adds up. Of course, self-indulgence is your own business, not mine. Let's point out the mere arithmetic of what some "trivial" things cost when repeated, and you decide what, if anything, the cost means to you.

You name the daily item. If it's 15¢ a day it's \$54.75 a year. If it's 25¢ a day it's \$91.25 a year. If it's 45¢ a day it's \$164.25 a year. Salesmen use this kind of arithmetic to show you how "pennies a day" will buy you a costly item. With reverse English, it shows how pennies a day not spent will buy you a bank account.

OF COURSE, nobody says you should cut out all the little things you like. But we should all be aware, in making our own decisions, of what we are paying for a trickle of small daily purchases. Many a mickle makes a muckle, said the Scotsman—which translates into "many little make a big." A dollar a day trickled away is \$365 a year, which can buy a nice vacation.

The experts say that a neat habit that helps keep you from trickling money away is to carry only as much cash as you need.

Waste is something else again. In the case of a leaking faucet it is literally money down the drain, since it isn't hard for one to add \$25 a year to a water bill. An inefficient heating system in the

home silently gobbles up dollars, burning fuel you pay for without getting heat for it. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the average family wastes about 20% of all the food it buys. Where the family food budget is only \$1,500 a year, \$300 of edible food goes into the garbage can. The old military mess hall sign said: "Take all you want, but eat all you take." Mama, if the family is leaving food on plates, serve them less instead of trying to make them eat it, and then gear your buying to their lower consumption. You may stuff your piggy bank instead of stomachs that don't want any more. The notion that they don't like your cooking unless they stuff themselves is a very costly notion, and it's probably not true. We all have our own internal machinery that tells us how much we want to eat, and when we don't want more. Respect it and profit thereby.

If each family will take the pains to look, it will find the special drainholes through which a lot of its money leaks out in waste. Plug them up, and you will be taking one more step to do what every recent President and Congress and the Federal Reserve have failed to do—put the brakes on inflation, and stretch your money further.

THE END

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 12)

rick helped the family fortunes in Depression times by working a newspaper route. Graduating from high school in 1933, he applied to the Exchange Bank for a job, determined to learn banking. The national bankclosing under F.D. Roosevelt was recent history. As there were no paying jobs, he went to work for nothing for the first six months, sweeping out and learning bookkeeping. Then they made him a bookkeeper, while he studied nights in American Institute of Banking courses.

Another youngster had gone to work for the bank on about the same basis about a year earlier. His name was Cecil Watson, and the two struck up a firm friendship. They rose in the bank together, and except for WW2 they have been inseparable partners ever since. By the time Hitler was running wild in Europe they were among the bank's top young executives. But when they reported for their army physicals the doctors turned Watson down for a disability he didn't know he had. For all his slight stature the Army found Milton Patrick a fine physical specimen. They made him a combat infantryman, sending him to Fort Sill, Okla., in March, 1944—just

(Continued on page 56)

HE EARNS \$12,000 PLUS RETIREMENT

When John Bott retired from service he had 20 years to his credit and the rank of Major—but no particular future in civilian life. So he sold mutual funds for a while. Then he sold insurance. Then he became a sales clerk in a sporting goods store.

That's when John decided that there must be a better way to make it in civilian life. He determined to train as quickly as possible for a real profession. He enrolled in Universal Schools of Dallas for correspondence training in Accident Investigation and Claims Adjusting.

Today John Bott is earning \$1,000 a month over and above his service retirement pay. He is a professional adjuster with a large, independent company in Houston, Texas.

At age 50 he is in the midst of a secure, exciting "second career" with an almost unlimited future ahead. "What I earn depends on just how many hours I want to work," John writes. "It's up to me because there is more work than can be done. More people should know about this business. It's great!"

Universal Training Did It

And John feels more servicemen should know about Universal Schools of Dallas, too. He credits his success in his new career to the school's training and placement methods. "I'm only sorry I didn't see your ads years ago," he writes. "Your training and assistance led to my securing this job. You folks have started me off on a new life."

"I would especially recommend this field to retired servicemen because this is one place where it doesn't matter what age you are. Your earnings are only limited by your ability and ambition."

John Bott is just one of the hundreds of servicemen, enlisted and commissioned, who have found money-making "second careers" with the help of Universal Schools. Here's why:

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their own independent adjusting services.

In fact, the need is so great that hundreds of companies now have standing requests with Universal Schools for names and addresses of all of our graduates.

As a result, Universal Schools of Dallas has trained and placed more men in this field than any other organization in the United States.

Universal training, the standard of the industry for 20 years, is complete, convenient and practical. Our famous 50-lesson course prepares you to begin earning immediately in an exciting Accident Investigation career anywhere in the country you wish to live.

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But there simply are not enough trained men to handle this huge and growing workload—not nearly enough. More trained men are urgently needed now, in all parts of the country.

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THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 54)

before his 29th birthday—and then to Camp Roberts in California.

He was shipped to Europe as a private with Co. A of the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division. By late August of 1944 he was in Northern France with Hodges' 1st Army. Patrick first went into combat at Aachen, and he was among those thrown into our counterattack along the north shoulder of the Bulge Battle in the Ardennes. Seventeen days less than a year after he was inducted, on March 2, 1945, a near miss of a German shell on the Rhine blasted him and several of his comrades in foxholes they had scratched out during an enemy barrage while giving bazooka support to a tank movement. Patrick was the last to be pulled out. He came away with facial burns and several teeth missing and other injuries. By the time he'd been run through five hospitals the war in Europe was over. He was sent home in pretty good shape and discharged at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on Oct. 8, 1945.

presented to Patrick his National Commander's colors. Sitting quietly in the back row of the Distinguished Guests' on-stage seats were Cecil Watson, Patrick's partner; and Mrs. Watson.

Going back to the war's end, Patrick and Watson were both vice-presidents and board members of their bank in the late 1940's. In 1950, the bank was sold. The two accumulated some of the stock and stayed on until 1956, when they left and opened a Ford agency together. For seven years they ran the auto agency and engaged in other joint businesses. Then, in 1963, they bought enough stock to have, jointly, the controlling interest in the Exchange Bank, and returned to it. Watson became board chairman and Patrick president, a set-up that continues today. Thus 30 years after they'd gone to work for nothing in the Depression the Watson-Patrick partnership was running the institution, a fact of 1963 which was probably only a Horatio Alger sort of dream in 1933.

The Tulsa area is full of such tales. It is mainly oil country, located in the old Osage Indian nation, to which the Osages were removed from Kansas in the last century. When they hit oil they became the richest Indian tribe in the world. It's good farm country, too—gently rolling and pleasant along the valley of the Arkansas River, rich with lush grass and hay and corn that supports good beef and dairy cattle. And it is probably the number one breeding center for quarter horses, those dashing little cow ponies whose ability to sprint a quarter mile gave them their name.

If it's good country for enterprising men, it's also close to the outdoors, with fishing in rivers and lakes and good hunting. Patrick never lost his love of the outdoors that he'd learned tenting out with his family as a boy. He's an ardent fisherman and greatly enjoys the hunting season, as well as just walking on his acres evenings. He passed along a zest for the outdoors to his children as his father had to him. Having the means, he took them farther afield, tenting and fishing some summers with his own family in Estes Park and elsewhere along Colorado's Front Range, when his children were old enough.

IF HIS LOVE of the outdoors came from his father's training, he attributes to his late mother his passion for extracurricular activities in civic affairs. She was deeply involved in church work and nurtured all her children in it at an early age, stressing the notion of service to others. Patrick's catalog of community activities over the years (already cited) is so huge that it leaves one wondering how he had time to succeed in business

too. In 1946 he ran for Skiatook's three-man city council, and he served on it 16 years, alternating with others the office of mayor. Nor were all his extra activities merely perfunctory—those in the Legion, Red Cross, March of Dimes, both Chambers of Commerce, Boy Scouts, etc. In 1957 Skiatook elected him its "Man of the Year," and during this same period he was the finance chairman of the Oklahoma state Legion organization.

In 1963 his friends pressed him (successfully) to be a candidate for one of the Legion's five National Vice Commanderships (he had already been serving for five years as vice chairman of the Legion's national Public Relations Commission.) "I couldn't have done it," he says, "if Cecil Watson hadn't agreed to 'run the store' in my absence. It was having a partner who was the closest thing to a brother that let me spend so much time on other things. The same is true this year. I may not be able to spend more than a few days a month at home as National Commander, and that would be impossible were it not for Cecil Watson and the understanding of my wife, Verona."

WHEN Patrick completed his year as National Vice Commander he did not return to the Legion's Public Relations Commission, but was appointed instead to its Finance Commission, on which he served for seven years until his recent election to the Legion's top job.

It was during his year as National Vice Commander that Patrick and the Legion at large were jointly better exposed to one another. The exposure was so mutually agreeable that when the Oklahoma Legion Convention of 1967 endorsed him to run for National Commander in 1969, no others stepped forth from elsewhere to contest the candidacy at Atlanta. There his election was by acclamation.

Patrick will not try to be a flamboyant leader at the Legion's helm. He is a businessman who has an abiding faith in the American system when it works right, and to work right today it needs nothing more than a unifying of the many divisions that have sprung up in recent years, he feels. A new national unity cannot be achieved with words, but with hard work and dedication, he says. In his acceptance speech at Atlanta he pledged himself above all else to Unity and Service for America, a bedrock slogan whose initials are, not quite by accident, U.S.A. Below are excerpts from his acceptance speech, as the Legion's 50th Anniversary nears its end.

"... I pledge to you my ceaseless, untiring and total effort to see that the obligations of this office are carried out in such a manner as to benefit this great
(Continued on page 58)

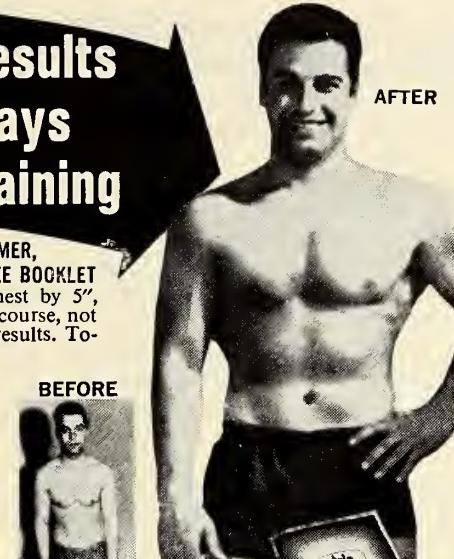
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THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 57)

organization and the nation which it serves.

"My prime purpose will be to discharge the obligations of this office in a manner which will best serve the interests of America in promoting her unity and stability, and which will best serve the interest of The American Legion in the tradition of my predecessors. . .

"There have been great accomplishments during this past year as we have observed the golden anniversary of The American Legion, and we now must pledge ourselves to build upon the achievement of this year and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America.

"The first half century of the life of the Legion was concluded in a magnificent manner, and as we concluded it we witnessed with reverent prayer and awe the thrilling and inspiring spectacle of men—our fellow Americans—setting foot for the first time upon another planet. . .

"**E**VEN for those who felt it necessary to express dissatisfaction with America's space program on that historic occasion, it must have been difficult, if not impossible, for them to suppress their pride in being a citizen of the country that made this feat possible.

"That is our country, my fellow Legionnaires. It is the country you and I served, and it is the country which stands today in need of our continuing services—not as soldiers, but as concerned citizens alert to the demands of our citizenship and responsive to those demands.

". . . We are the keepers of a dream born nearly 200 years ago when the leaders of the young and struggling colonies realized their strength was in their unity. They pointed the way for us to follow and they did, in fact, incorporate the word which was the key to their success in the very name of the nation which they created. That word, of course, is 'United.' . . . During my term of office as National Commander we will pursue the theme of unity and service for America. . . I would ask you to . . . give emphasis to (these words) at every opportunity . . . so that they will become words of positive action and fulfillment for you and for me, for The American Legion and for America. . . We can join forces with committed civic organizations in a truly substantial effort to unify this nation. . . We can, by united effort, persuade our fellow citizens that their personal involvement is essential if we are to serve our communities, our states, and the nation effectively."

THE END

PERSONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COSTS DOWN. WORKERS' WAGE INDEX. TIPS FROM UNCLE SAM.

Here's a major item (owned by 90% of American families) that's growing progressively cheaper: life insurance.

One reason is that people live longer, which means premiums have come down over the long haul; the other is that dividends are higher. In looking over your insurance situation, you may want to think about the following:

- While you can buy life insurance for less than your parents could, nevertheless remember that life insurance often can be eroded by inflation.

- Because of this factor—as well as the ever-changing composition of a family—there's no pat answer to how much you should own. **Four to five times the annual income of the chief breadwinner is the usual rough estimate.** At any rate, the U.S. average is around \$22,000 per family.

- More and more women (70%) and children (60%) are insured nowadays, and "family policies"—covering a whole household—are popular.

- Despite the general rise in interest rates, most life insurance policies (other than group or term) still allow you to borrow up to 95% of the cash value at 5% simple interest. Be careful about wiping out your protection when you borrow (you might cover the loan with a special term policy).

★ ★ ★

Wages and prices both have been rising rapidly of late. Which is winning?

It's a virtual tie if you compare industrial wages and the prices of goods and services (wages may be ahead by a hair). But if you examine the total cost of living—including taxes—the average American worker's purchasing power is down by better than 3% in less than a year. That, of course, portends more union drives for more money.

As for key office workers—their pay has been rising, too, and undoubtedly will continue an upward trend. Latest figures compiled by the Administrative Management Society show these national, weekly averages:

General clerk, junior and senior, \$88 and \$105; accounting clerk, junior and senior, \$98 and \$122; bookkeeping machine operator, \$92; switchboard operator, \$94; clerk typist, \$86; stenographer, junior and senior, \$92 and \$104; secretary, junior and senior, \$111 and \$129.

As for the new, booming field of data-processing, here are the weekly averages: keypunch operator, junior and senior, \$90 and \$99; tabulating machine operator, \$113; computer operator, intermediate, \$123; programmer, junior and senior, \$154 and \$184; systems analyst, \$196.

Incidentally, wages in every category are highest in the West.

★ ★ ★

Two reminders from the federal government:

No. 1: Beginning next February, the Census Bureau will recruit 185,000 helpers (mainly women) to participate in census-taking, which begins in April. Requirements: The applicant must be an American citizen; 18 or over; able-bodied, and must pass a written test. Job specifications: Four or five weeks of piecework intended to pay \$60 to \$100 per week.

No. 2: The Veterans Administration once more is making a plea to veterans and their families not to contact Washington on insurance, pension or compensation matters. Instead, contact your local VA office, because that's where your records are kept. Be sure you bring along—or send—all necessary details pertaining to your case. Also, says the VA, are you sure you have the right beneficiary named in your insurance policy? Check it.

★ ★ ★

Now that so many husbands and wives both are working (sometimes beyond age 65)—remember these key facts about Social Security:

- Husbands and working wives have separate accounts. Each eventually draws his own payments, with this exception: If the wife's payment turns out to be less than half her husband's, she will get enough extra to bring her up to the 50% level.

- If either husband or wife continues working beyond retirement, their individual payments will be reduced if he or she makes more than \$1,680 a year. However, the extra work, in turn, usually earns additional Social Security at the end of the line.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

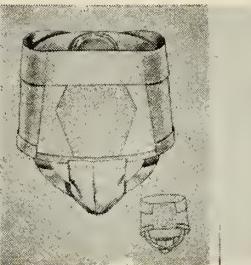
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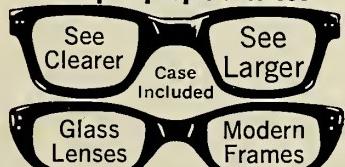
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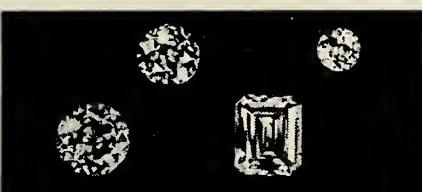
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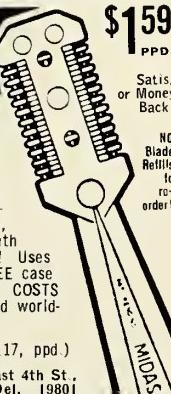
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PARTING SHOTS



"The kid is a great little crowd pleaser!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HELPING (?) HAND

The teacher was seated next to a stranger in church. It was extremely warm and suddenly he seemed to slump forward to the floor. Remembering her Red Cross training, she instantly knelt beside him. "Put your head between your knees," she whispered urgently. "You'll feel better if the blood can get to your head." Putting her hand on the back of his neck, she vigorously pushed it down.

"Please, lady," the man finally moaned with a strained voice, "I'm just trying to pick up my hat."

HERM ALBRIGHT

THE NON-STANDARD ANSWER

Driving into a service station in a small Wisconsin town about lunchtime, my wife and I decided to challenge the familiar invitation: AS YOU DRIVE, ASK US.

You can ask, we've discovered, but the answers you get will sometimes surprise you. On this occasion our question to the attendant was, "Can you tell us where to find a good place to eat in this town?"

"Well, I'll tell you, folks," came the completely candid reply, "ain't anyplace in this town I'd wanna eat at. If I was you, I'd keep right on goin' to the next town."

BERNARD D. SCHINKEL

TELL THE WORLD

A young fisherman was brought into court for catching quite a few more white bass than the law of the state allowed.

"Guilty or not guilty?" the judge inquired.

"Guilty as can be," the young man said, smiling broadly.

"Ten dollars and cost," the judge said sternly. "Now, young man, why are you smiling?"

The defendant looked at the judge and said, "Your Honor, I would like to have a few copies of the court record to show my friends."

QUINTIN R. HOWARD

SNAFU

This octopus, see,
Had neuritis in his knee.
(And his other seven legs
were out of whack.)

When he swam
To get across,
His bum knee threw
him for a loss.

So, before arriving, he
met himself coming back!

KERMIT SHELBY

RARE INDIVIDUAL

Financial Success: Man whose pay raises stay ahead of the tax raises.

DAN BENNETT

ADVANCED HYPOCHONDRIAC

I've had a few diseases and drugs
(I'm willing to take a lie test)
That haven't been discovered yet,
Not even by READER'S DIGEST.

WILLIAM LODGE

BRAND X LIVES!!

For an obvious inferior product, Brand X
seems rather hard to kill.

DAVID O. FLYNN

MARRIAGE, COMPUTER STYLE

Primitive man, since time began,
Had no problem getting mated.
But the punch cards say.
What's what today,
And conventional courtship's outdated.

With social strata and other data
The program is begun,
It gets fast results
Without raising your pulse,
But it sure isn't very much fun.

NATALIE ROGERS



"If you're taking the car, don't forget
your driving gloves."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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